The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,007.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 24, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
——— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 3 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,659 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st Aug., at noon.

	Aug.		August.
Leave BOMBAY	1	Leave Madras	14
„ Carwar	3	„ Coconada	16
„ Narrakel	5	„ Vizagapatam	17
„ Alleppey	6	„ Bimlipatam	17
„ Tuticorin	7	„ Gopaulpore	18
„ Colombo	8	„ False Point	19
„ Galle	9	Arrive CALCUTTA	20
„ Negapatam	12		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship INDIA, 1,010 tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th August, 1871, at noon.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	5	Leave BUSSORAH	25
„ Kurrachee	9	„ Fao	25
„ Guadur	10	„ Bushire	26
„ Muscat	12	„ Linga	31
			Sep.
„ Bunder Abbas	14	„ Bunder Abbas	1
„ Linga	16	„ Muscat	3
„ Bushire	18	„ Guadur	5
„ Fao	20	„ Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSSORAH	21	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Coffins, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th July 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay,
INDIA, on TUESDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1871.
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 2nd July 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The APIS, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay, about the 28th JULY. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, June 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Barque Wm. PROWSE, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th July 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship WHITEADDER, from London, are requested to send DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, to us FOR INSPECTION and COUNTERSIGNATURE without delay, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st July 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 25th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN, (3,128 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain D. Rennoldson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	„ „ 650	„ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s.s. EMEU (1,538 tons, and 300 H.P.), will be despatched to CHINA on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, calling at Penang and Singapore. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 6	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

11 Bales Grey Shirtings
5 ditto Grey T Cloth
10 Cases White Ground Prints
12 ditto Black Prints
6 Bales T Red Twist
5 Cases Eau de Cologne
1 Case Damaged Silk
1 ditto ditto Tea

Bombay, 24th July 1871. MENESSE & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND NEAR POONA.

By order of the Trustees of Mr. Dorabjee Pestonjee's Estate. TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their rooms, the following two Lots of valuable land.

Lot No. 1.

A large piece of flat land in Kewla near Poona, held on Merassee tenure, measuring about 4,40,000 square yards black soil and capable of producing Cotton, Linseed, &c., with 4 pucka built fresh water wells, situated about 20 miles from Poona and very close to the Chinchwar Railway Station. A good Government road crosses the estate. The annual tax payable to Government is Rs. 109 only.

Lot No. 2.

A piece of ground in Poona near Parbutty measuring about 7,000 square yards and surrounded by walls with a foundation for a bungalow and several mangoe and other trees. The Government tax is 4 annas a year.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th July 1871.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOONS, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS:—

Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 20
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit	8 8	
Ditto Superior Quality		25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted	18 8	30
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	12 8	
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers		16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits		10 to 18
Winsey, all-Wool, and Silk and Wool Shirts		5 to 9

HOSIERY.—English made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATER-PROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Drab Suit, Rs. 30; Black Suit, Rs. 25.

P.S.—Send height and size of Chest for Suits.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS, A CHOICE SELECTION of MILLINERY, &c., For the POONA SEASON, consisting of—

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Hair Chignons in every shade, Frisettes, Pads, &c.

Silks, Satins, Reps, Prints, Cambrics, Velveteen, Black Velvet, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, Camisoles, Lace sets, Mantles, Velveteen Jacquettes, Ball Room Fans, Lace Tunics, and Flounces and Corsets of best manufacture.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c., &c.

THE GOODS WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK AT POONA.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for Payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

Bombay, 12th July 1871.

STANDARD METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BAROMETERS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
ANEROID	18 0	20 0
Do. with Thermometer	22 8	25 0
ANEROID, for the pocket, with enamelled dial	36 0	40 0
Do. do. with engraved metal dial, and Thermometer	45 0	50 0
ANEROID, compensated, and with revolving altitude scale	54 0	60 0
ANEROID, with revolving altitude scale and Thermometer	58 0	65 0
STANDARD, on the Kew principle	108 0	120 0

THERMOMETERS.

KEW OBSERVATORY, of the Meteorological Office and Admiralty pattern, with verification from the Kew Observatory	10 8	12 0
MAXIMUM, Self-Registering, with raised metal scale, mounted on oak for garden purposes (an excellent instrument for ordinary use)	8 0	9 0
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named	4 8	5 0
MAXIMUM, self-registering, with enameled Tube and polished boxwood scale	9 8	10 8
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named	5 12	6 8
MAXIMUM, Professor PHILLIP'S STANDARD SELF-REGISTERING, Engine divided on the stem, and mounted, with indelible porcelain scale, on oak	18 8	21 0
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named	18 8	21 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, the pair in a neat pocket mahogany case, as arranged for Dr. Livingstone and Captains Speke and Grant	35 0	40 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, the "Alpine Club" pair, in case complete	22 8	25 0
POCKET, in revolving case, 4 inch	9 8	10 8
Do. do. 6 inch	10 8	12 0
"TERRESTRIAL RADIATION" Maximum and Minimum, on brass pedestals complete, each	22 8	25 0
FORTY PATTERNS OF THERMOMETERS, each from	1 12	to 65 0

RAIN GAUGES.

THE INTER-TROPICAL, expressly fitted for the suddenly heavy down-fall of India	18 0	20 0
CROSSLEY'S SELF-REGISTERING	90 0	100 0

OZONOMETER.

Dr. Schonbein's, with Ozone cage	18 0	20 0

AN ASSORTMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS ALWAYS ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
IMPORTERS OF
METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

Beg to inform their Constituents that they will, on the 1st proximo, REMOVE their BUSINESS to their New Premises,

22, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

Will continue to SELL at the following LOW RATES to insure a speedy Sale.

		Rs. a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose, per doz	10 0
	Fine Mixed Colours	11 0
	Fine Fancy Stripes	14 0
	Fine Super Colours	16 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz	16 0
	Fine Super Merino	16 0
	Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair	4 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze	26 0
SHIRTS	Badham's India Cloth, six for	36 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool, six for	50 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool, six for	48 0
	Badham's French Cambric, six for	27 8
	Badham's White Zephyr Shirts, six for	30 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, per doz	6 8
	Dux, per doz	6 8
	West End, per doz	6 8
	Pall Mall, per doz.	6 8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	18 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Overland Suit	20 0
	Badham's Travelling Suit	20 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Velvet Hats.	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell	10 0
	Ellwood's Drab Shell	5 0
	Black Felt Isis	6 8
	Black Felt Worthing	6 8
	Black Felt Derby	6 8
	Black Felt Cantab	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab	6 8
HELMETS	Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	18 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	16 8
	White Hunting Hats, Badham's	14 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber	2 0
	Best Clarence	2 0
	Best Cantab	2 0
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2 12
	The Campbell Bow	1 4
	The Windsor's	2 8
	The Romal "Satin"	2 12
TIES	Black Eglinton	1 8
	Black Tom Thumb	1 4
	Coloured Eglinton	1 8
	Coloured Tom Thumb	1 4
	White Dress Ties	0 8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 0
	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, Colored Borders	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric	10 0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single.)	
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Rugs, Straps, Bags, &c.	

BADHAM AND CO.

THE undersigned BEG to ANNOUNCE that a BOAT carrying 60 BALES COTTON—marked K P & C on top, 321 in an oblong, N O below—SANK in Bombay Harbour, on the morning of the 22nd instant. Should any of the lost Bales be fished up, the Finder is requested to give Notice thereof to the undersigned.

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, at 12 noon on the 26th instant, for the PURCHASE of 3,845 BAGS RICE, BENGAL, or any smaller number of Bags to suit convenience of Tenderers. The Bags to be taken as they stand, and can be seen at the Commissariat Stores. Tenders to be accompanied by a deposit of 25 per cent. on the Tendered rate as a guarantee.

The previous NOTICE of AUCTION SALE is hereby CANCELLED.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 22nd July 1871.

BASS' BEER,
BOTTLED BY
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
Quarts, Rs. 5-12; Pints, Rs. 3-12.

TABLE GLASS WARE.

TREACHER AND Co., LIMITED, have just landed a consignment of very

SUPERIOR GLASS WARE,
Comprising

DECANTERS, pair from	Rs. 10-8	CUSTARD GLASSES, doz. from	Rs. 5-4
CLARET JUGS, each	„ 7-0	FINGER BOWLS, do.	12-8
LIQUOR BOTTLES, pair	„ 8-0	BEER GLASSES, do.	8-0
CHAMPAGNE GLASSES, per dozen	„ 8-0	SODA WATER, do.	10-8
CLARET do.	„ 6-0	ICE TRAYS, each from	4-8
GREEN HOCK do.	„ 9-8	ICE PLATES, doz. from	10-8
LIQUEUR do.	„ 4-8	OVAL DISHES, each	10-4
PORT do.	„ 5-4	PICKLE JARS, pair	6-8
SHERRY do.	„ 6-4	SALT CELLARS, pair	2-4
JELLY do.	„ 5-4	FLOWER TUBES, doz.	8-0

WELL WORTH THE INSPECTION OF ECONOMICAL HOUSEHOLDERS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE PATENT GRAPHOSCOPE,
FOR VIEWING PHOTOGRAPHS, DRAWINGS, AND OTHER OBJECTS OF ART,

By means of a simple adaptation, likewise forms a perfect STEREOSCOPE; and further supplies a most valuable desideratum, viz., an Easel upon which any Drawing, &c., requiring a Magnifying Glass, may be executed.

The Patent Graphoscope is of simple construction, pleasing appearance, and moderate price. It occupies little space, and cannot get out of order. The effects produced by bringing out the latent qualities of the object viewed, are singularly vivid and beautiful, affording unfailing amusement and interest. No lover of Art should be without it, and it should find a place in every Drawing Room and Studio.

The above, with an appropriate Set of Photographs, form a very handsome present.

Price, in Mahogany, and combining with it a perfect Stereoscope, in neat box, complete. Size 16 in. long by 8 in. wide, and 3½ in. high — Cash Rs. 36, Credit Rs. 40.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

MANILLA.

No. 1 Cigars, of superior quality.
No. 2 Cheroots ditto.
No. 3 Cigars ditto.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Mr. NEUBERG having made special arrangements with his Agents, who are thoroughly experienced in the selection of TOBACCO manufactured under their immediate supervision, is prepared to supply the best CHEROOTS of the following Musters:—

DAWSON'S MUSTER, No. 1		at Rs. 18	per 1,000
NOBLE'S (without reed)		„ 15	„
MADURA, No. 1, a new Muster specially prepared for J. Neuberg only		„ 24	„
Ditto No. 2	ditto ditto	„ 18	„
BLUTCHER, No. 1	ditto ditto	„ 16	„
Ditto No. 2	ditto ditto	„ 12	„

PONDICHERRY.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

"INDIANA" CIGAR, per box of 250		Rs. 6-8
Ditto ditto per 1,000		„ 24
"LONG" CHEROOTS, per box of 250		„ 5-8
Ditto ditto per 1,000		„ 20

COCONADA.

BABINGTON LUNKAS, per box of 100	Rs. 2
Ditto ditto per 1,000	„ 18

THOS. BEARS' TOBACCO.

Cut Cavendish.
Smoking Mixture.
Imperial ditto.
Latakia.
Bird's Eye.
Virginia Cut Cavendish.

In Quarter Pound Tins.

GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW CAVENDISH, at Rs. 2-8 per lb.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—DIVIDENDS for the year ending 31st MAY 1871 will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, 1st August next.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the PORT CANNING LAND COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Dean Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of August next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following purposes, viz.

1.—To pass the Accounts of the Company.
2.—To elect Directors and Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FURDOONJEE M. BANAJEE,
for Secretary.

Bombay, 21st July 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of WILLIAM CANTRELL, late of Surat, European Inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION (with the Will and Codicils annexed) of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of WILLIAM CANTRELL, late of Surat, deceased, has been MADE to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by THERESSA HOUSTON, of Poona, widow of the late MR. FRANCIS HOUSTON, deceased, and by MR. ALEXANDER MICHAEL CANTRELL, of Bombay, the surviving daughter and son of the deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.

LEATHES & CRAWFORD,
Applicants' Proctors.

Bombay, 2nd July 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Poona Districts, up to 5th August 1871, for 10,000 CUBIC FEET of FIRST CLASS TEAK TIMBER, in Logs averaging 12 by 15 scantling, and not less than 16 feet in length.

The timber to be delivered during the month of September at the Central Jail at Yerrowda, distant about 2½ miles from the Railway Station, Poona.

A. U. H. FINCH, Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona Districts.

Poona, 21st July 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s SNIPE, J. A. Brown, Commander, from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective GOODS without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

BILLS of LADING for ENDORSEMENT to be sent to the Office of

HAJEE ZANAL ABADEEN SHIRAZEE, Owner,
Bake House Lane, Fort.

23rd July 1871.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR for 1871-72, with the Examination Papers for 1870-71.

PRICE TWO RUPEES.

THACKER, VINING, & Co., BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
AND
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

of each of the Company's establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The Purity and Quality of the Drugs and Chemicals employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An Exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(Infant's and Invalids' Foods)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

DISINFECTANTS.
Sole Agents for
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT
CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

INVALID APPLIANCES
Of every description.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
In a variety of the most useful patterns,
For Individual, Family, or Professional use.

PATENT MEDICINES,
And Proprietary Articles of all kinds.

PERFUMERY
AND TOILET REQUISITES
Of every description.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.
(The only Importers in the Presidency.)

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
By the leading London Makers only.

SPECTACLES;
EYE GLASSES, AND EYE PROTECTORS.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS,
AND
POCKET CASES OF INSTRUMENTS,
BY COXETER, MAW AND SON, AND OTHERS.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS,
By the leading Makers.

Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla,) & POONA.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PIER COMPANY,
(Limited).

To be registered under "The Indian Companies' Act 1866."

Capital 40 Lacs, in 4,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.
First Issue 30 Lacs, in 3,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.
Deposit on application Rs. 100 per share, and Rs. 400 on allotment, the balance of Rs. 500 per share to be payable on the 30th December next.

Second issue of 10 lacs, in 1,000 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, will be issued, when required for extension of property, and will be first offered to the then existing proprietors.

Directors.
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I.
HON. A. D. SASSOON, C.S.I. | A. J. MACDONALD, Esq.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq. | A. M. GUBBAY, Esq.
(*With power to add to their number.*)

Engineer.
ARTHUR W. FORDE, Esq., C.E., Mem. Inst. C.E.

Bankers.
THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Solicitors.
MESSRS. RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY.

Secretaries and Treasurers.
SIR CHARLES FORBES AND Co.

Prospectuses and Forms of Applications for Shares may be obtained at the Office of SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company on FRIDAY, the 28th day of July, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1871, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

II.—To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

III.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th July 1871.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (Limited).

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GAS.

The Directors of this Company, desirous of meeting the wishes of the Bombay Community and affording every facility for the more extended use of Gas, have decided to make a liberal allowance from the price now charged. They have therefore resolved, from the 1st August next, to make a REDUCTION OF EIGHT ANNAS PER THOUSAND CUBIC FEET from all Accounts paid within the month in which they are rendered, thus lowering the price of the Gas from Rs. 7 to Rs. 6½ per thousand cubic feet for prompt payment. This allowance will not be made on any Accounts remaining unpaid at the end of each month, and Interest on arrears will be charged as at present.

The advantages of Gas are now so universally acknowledged that it is unnecessary to refer to them, and the Directors trust, that in thus showing their desire to furnish the public with Gas at the lowest possible rate at which it can be produced in this Presidency, their endeavours will be appreciated and result in a largely increased consumption.

C. GANDON,
Resident Engineer and Manager.

Bombay, 1st July 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby given NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of July 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider—

1. Letter from the Clerk of the Peace intimating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished the Accounts of the preceding Quarter, and that they are on the table.

2. A letter from the Honourable A. R. Scoble, dated 25th April 1871, requesting the Clerk of the Peace to lay before the Worshipful Bench his resignation of the office of Chairman of the Worshipful Bench.

To elect a Chairman in the room of the Honourable A. R. Scoble, resigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner will state the facts concerning the lease of the new Office Buildings.

4. The Municipal Commissioner to lay before the Bench the Report of the Municipal Engineer on the repairs of Vehar Dams 2 and 3.

5. The Municipal Commissioner to apply for sanction to construct a piece of a Public Road, near Bellasis Road, the cost of which (Rs. 3,759) has been advanced free of interest to be repaid on the 1st January 1873 by Messrs. Soonderdass Mooljee and others.

6. A letter from the Members of the Committee appointed to consider the position of the Municipality as to its permanent indebtedness when established, and the obligations of the Local and Supreme Governments towards the regular support of the Municipality, submitting their Report for the consideration of the Worshipful Bench.

7. Letter from Mr. Under-Secretary H. E Jacomb, dated 9th June 1871, General Department, asking, with reference to para 2 of his letter No. 742, dated the 22nd March 1869, when Government may expect to be favoured with the opinion of the Bench as to the alterations they would recommend should be effected in the constitution of the Municipality, as provided for in the existing Law.

8. The Minutes of the Members of the Committee appointed to consider and report on the constitution of the Bench and its relation to the Executive Officers of the Municipality, and the relations of the Bench and its Officers to Government.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 19th July 1871.

RE PETER STURROCK, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having CLAIMS upon, or against, the ESTATE of PETER STURROCK, formerly an Engineer, in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's Service, but late of No. 3, Queen's Crescent, Waverly Park, Newington, Edinburgh, deceased, who died at Munmar, in the Presidency of Bombay, on the 1st day of September 1869, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose personal ESTATE and EFFECTS (with mutual Trust Disposition or Deed of Settlement annexed, being the last Will and Testament of said deceased, were on the 5th day of July 1871 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ROBERT McLEAN McLEAN, an Assistant in the FIRM of Messrs. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Merchants, and the Constituted Attorney of JANE COWAN or STURROCK, JAMES MARSHALL, JOHN STURROCK, Junior, and JOHN COWAN, four of the Trustees and Executors named in the said mutual Trust Disposition or Deed of Settlement of the said PETER STURROCK, deceased), are required, on or before the 9th day of August 1871, to send to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said Deceased to the said Trustees and Executors as aforesaid, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have Notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate or having property of the Deceased in their hands are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 8th day of July 1871.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY, Proctors.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1,113 of 1865.

DAMODHUR RAGOBA, WITTOBA RAGOBA, and BALCRISTNA RAGOBA — Plaintiffs.

vs.

MOROBA RAGOBA, MANOCKJEE SORABJEE BHUGUT, and BAPOO JUGUNNATH BHUNDAREY — Defendants.

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit, and which Decree bears date the Seventh day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, NOTICE is hereby given, that any PERSONS CLAIMING DEBTS or LIABILITIES affecting the ESTATE of DAMOOLJEE CHIMAJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, who died about one hundred years ago, are hereby required to FILE such CLAIMS, in writing, in my Office, in the Court House, within one month from the date hereof, for in default thereof, they will be peremptorily EXCLUDED from the benefit of the said Decree.—Dated this 4th day of July 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 655 of 1868.

SHA VAKHATCHUND LACKMICHUND, Executor of the last Will and Testament of PARVATIBAI, Hindoo widow, late of Bombay, deceased, Hindoo, residing at Bhooleshwur street, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay — Plaintiff.

vs.

The Honorable LYTTLETON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Her Majesty's Advocate General at Bombay, residing at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay; VALLABHOY LULLOOBHOY, Hindoo, residing at Bhoiwada street; and VIZLALL GOKULDASS, also Hindoo, residing at the same street, in the Island of Bombay — Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Second day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-nine, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-sixth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Vakhatchund Luckmichund, Executor of Parvatibai, deceased, the Honourable the Advocate General, Vallabhoy Lulloobhoy, and Vizlall Gokuldass, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Land, with the messuage and building thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate on the east side of Borah Bazaar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement seventy-seven and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, subject to the annual payment of Quit and Ground Rent, amounting to Rupees One, Annas Three, and Pies Ten, payable to the Government of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 579, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 7; and bounded as follows:—on the north by the house of Dwarkadass Vussonjee, on the south by the house of Josee Naya Dhurumsey, on the east by the house of Vakhatchund Luckmichund, and on the west by the said Borah Bazaar street, and which said land, messuage, and building are now and have been for some years past in the occupation of Kessowjee Nursey and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, Attornies for the Defendants Vallabhoy Lulloobhoy and Vizlall Gokuldass, in Apollo Street, within the Fort, and at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE, Attornies for the Defendant the Honourable the Advocate General, in Graham's Building, Parsee Bazaar Street.—Dated this 22nd day of June 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. *32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single, Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. *32, 34, and *39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. *15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34 and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS—OLD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.
Do. In Hhds., containing 54 Gallons.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

HOGSHEADS.
BASS'S BEER.
FIRST SHIPMENT OF THE
NEW SEASON'S BEER,

Just landed, in prime condition. The present batch is quite equal to former shipments.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Carbonell's SHERRY, at	Rs. 30	per dozen.
M. P. Guimaraens' SHERRY	„ 29	„
Do. Old Pale Dry	„ 28	„
CLARET	„ 14	„
Do. Superior	„ 26	„
J. Sandbach & Son's SHERRY	„ 24	„
Wauchope Moodie and Hope's SHERRY	„ 24	„

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY established ourselves as COMMISSION AGENTS in this CITY.

LEWIS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July 1871.

NOTICE.—Mr. ROGER B. SEDGWICK is authorized to SIGN our FIRM.

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.

Bombay, 20th July 1871.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to intimate that he has THIS DAY established himself as PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR and SURVEYOR.

M. BRESLAUER.

Apollo House, Bombay, 26th June 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited, are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received for BUILDING 12 SCHOOLS in the Khandeish Collectorate at a total cost of about Rs. 65,000, the Plans of which may be seen at the Office of the Local Fund Executive Engineer at Julgaum.

Contractors will be required to state the prices at which they will execute the several descriptions of work, and they will not be permitted to sublet the work.

A deposit of 5 per cent. on the Estimate will be required to be deposited in the Khandeish Treasury before commencing the work.

L. R. ASHBURNER,
Collector and President Local Fund Committee, Khandeish.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—The FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be held at our Office, No. 23, Apollo Street, on THURSDAY, the 3rd August 1871, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business, viz.—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1871.
II. To declare a Dividend for the last half-year.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st July 1871.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 29th JULY to 3rd AUGUST 1871 (both days inclusive).

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies' Acts 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

Profits divided on the Mutual Principle between the Insurers and the Shareholders.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Bombay, and are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on Cargo, Specie, &c., by Steam and Sailing Vessels to the United Kingdom, the Continent, and Indian Ports.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st July 1871.

WITH reference to the NOTICE dated the 27th day of March 1871, signed by HEERBAI, widow of the late Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, warning the Tenants of certain immoveable property in Bombay, alleged by her to be the property of the said RAHIMBHOY ALLOOBHOY, and the persons holding property of the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, or indebted to him from making any payments or parting with any property without the consent of her, the sole widow and representative of the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, WE, the undersigned, GOREBAI, widow of Alloo Paroo, the mother of the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, and RAHIMUTBAI, the daughter of the said Alloo Paroo and sister of the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, hereby give NOTICE unto all concerned, that the said Heerbai, the widow of the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, has no right or interest in the property and estate of the said late Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, nor any right to publish the Notice above referred to, and that any person or persons paying any regard to such Notice will do so at his or their own risk and peril.—Bombay, 19th July 1871.

The O mark of GOREBAI, widow of Alloo Paroo.
The O mark of RAHIMUTBAI, the daughter of Alloo Paroo.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce that, in consequence of advice received from our

COBLENTZ AGENCY,
of the
FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE,
we cannot guarantee to supply
GERMAN VINTAGE WINES
at our present quotations for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

COPLAND & CO.,
3, MITRE STREET, ALDGATE, & 30, BURY STREET, ST. MARY, AXE,
LONDON, E.C.,
PROVISION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, EXPORT OILMEN,
AND MANUFACTURERS AND PRESERVERS OF

TART FRUITS,
PICKLES,
SAUCES,
JAMS,
JELLIES,
MARMALADE,
POTTED MEATS
FISH,
&c., &c., &c.

Expressly prepared for use in Tropical Climates.

INDIAN BACHELORS' AND FAMILY ASSORTED PROVISION CASES,

Weighing each, nett, 112 lbs. and 56 lbs.,
Affording easy transit either by Railway or Tattoo.

WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR
H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co.'s
SOLID ESSENCE OF BEEF AND SOLIDIFIED SOUP SQUARES.

Special attention is solicited to these new and important articles of Diet. Their great portability, simplicity, expedition, and economy of preparation, as also their highly nutritive properties, render them particularly adapted for Invalids, Travelling and Exploring Expeditions.

FRESH SUPPLIES of the above may always be had of their AGENTS,

CUTLER, PALMER, AND CO.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

NEW IMPROVED ICE PITCHERS.
OR PATENT DOUBLE WATER JUGS,

Of Electro-silver, in several patterns, plain or chased. These Jugs have a lining within the outer body, or, in other words, are made double throughout; thus protected, it has been found, by experiments, that Ice-water can be preserved in these Jugs at a lower temperature for a much longer time than in the ordinary jugs.

Richly-chased and ornamented, to hold 2 quarts	Rs. 22
Engine Engraved, with Garter for Name	„ 25

Rs. 1-8 extra for packing, when necessary.

A REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS.

SOUNDY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE.
NEWEST DESIGNS.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a large selection of ELECTRO PLATED WARE of the newest designs and patterns, which they now offer to the public at the following prices, with the further inducement of TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT on all Orders accompanied with CASH.

Catalogues with detailed descriptions sent Post free.

	Rs.	Rs.
BISCUIT BOXES	35 to	40
ICE PAILS	30	
ICE TONGS	5	8
ICE PITCHERS	22	25
BUTTER POTS	10	35
BUTTER KNIVES, Mother-o'-Pearl Handles	2	4
SALT CELLARS, per pair	8	15
SALT CELLARS, in cases, sets of 4 and 6	25	35
MUSTARD POTS	6	8
MUFFINEERS, per set	8	15
MUFFINEERS, for Presentation, in case	35	
MUFFINEERS, singly	4	
TOAST RACKS	8	25
BREAKFAST and DINNER FRAMES	10	20
CRUET STANDS	20	80
BREAKFAST or SIDE DISHES, set of four	250	350
CUTLET or BEEFSTEAK DISHES	45	
FISH CARVERS, per pair	20	45
DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, in cases, per doz	40	75
TANKARDS	15	45
DRINKING CUPS	25	65
PINT MUGS	10	12
EGG CUPS and TOAST RACKS, combined	20	35
EGG STEAM BOILER	8	20

SOUNDY AND CO.,
2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

AMATEUR NIGGER MINSTREL BANDS.

SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY,

HAVE on hand a large Stock of INSTRUMENTS for Amateurs, Christy Minstrel, and other Bands.

	Rs.	Rs.
VIOLINS, of the best models, with 2 Bows, in case, complete, from	28 to	60
BANJOS, full size, Kentucky shape, with Pegs, 7 Strings, best make	15	20
BANJOS, superior finished, 7 Strings, Machine Head, fitted in a case, complete	35	40
PICCOLO BANJOS, newly introduced into Minstrel Bands, a very effective Instrument, and well adapted for Solos	10	15
All the Banjos have Brass Rings and Brass Screw Adjustment to tighten the skin, and are all made expressly to order.		
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, in wood lock and key box	15	40
BARITONE CELESTIAL CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, Double Notes, in wood box with lock and key	15	20
GUITARS, of superior tone, with Machine Head, in cloth lined case, very strongly made	30	75
TAMBOURINES, of best make, Brass Screw Fittings	7	10
NIGGER TAMBOURINES, exceedingly strong, same as used by professionals, 9, 10, 11, and 12 inch	3	5
BONES, real Ribs of Beef Bones, prepared and dried, per Set	2-8	
CLAPPERS, of the hardest Ebony, per Set	2	
CASTANETTS, per Set	2	
TRIANGLES, with Beater	4-8	
TAMBOURS or QUADRILLE DRUMS, now very much used in Minstrel Bands, Brass Shell, with Screw Adjustment and Pair of Sticks	8	
FIFES, PICCOLOS, and FLUTES, in every Key.		
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS, from the best Manufacturers.		

Illustrated and detailed Priced Lists sent free, by post, on application.

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N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

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BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
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SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
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AND
EAST STREET, POONA,
HAVE FOR SALE
DOUBLE HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
TANDUM HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
SINGLE HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
RIDING SADDLES BY FIRST-CLASS MAKERS;
BRIDLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
CAVALRY AND INFANTRY SADDLES AND BRIDLES COMPLETE;
SHABRAQUES FOR DITTO:
NUMDAS;
HORSE CLOTHING, IN PRINCE'S CHECK AND KERSEY;
SUNDRIES;
SADDLE AND HARNESS BRACKETS

In very neat patterns. Well worthy of Inspection.

Harness Blacking (Liquid and Compo), Polishing Paste, Plate Powder, Hoplemeuroma, Horse Clippers, Mane and Trimming Combs, Trimming Scissors, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, Coachmen's Waist Belts in Brown and Patent Leather, and all other requisites in the Saddlery and Harness line.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (amongst other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as means of [redacted] Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady, without much change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100 par
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	637½
[illegible]	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	187½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
[illegible]	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	25	12½	nil	National Bank of India.	101
10,000	25	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.8.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240 x d.
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£2	13.10.7	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	195.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,680
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	142
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	930
4,000	1,000	1,450	Nil	Fort Canning	385

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,550
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,770
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,900	all	45*	Bombay United	960
1600	150	150	...	Broach Mills	280
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,675
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,175
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,075
800	2,500	all	350 p.s	Oriental	2,650
690	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,275

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p-	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	[illegible]	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	930
250	3,330	850	Nil	Alexandra Press Co.	435
150	12,000	11,000	250 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,700
200	2,000	all	265 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,400
200	500	all	66½ do.	Do. New	600
500	1,850	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co	6,500
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	9,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	10,550
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	970
200	[illegible]	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,750
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,175
300	5,000	2,000	100 p-	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,150
2,000	400	350	35 p-	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	695
120	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,650
225	2,000	1,00	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	900
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...		Carwar Company	810

CALCUTTA.—19TH JULY, 1871.

The market for Government Securities was active, and heavy business transacted, viz:—

4 per cent, considerable amounts, at Rs 99-2, 99-4, and 99-6, or 0-14 to 0-10 discount for cash; and time-bargain contracts, likewise for large amounts, at Rs 99-2 to 99-5, or 0-14 to 0-11 discount for deliveries in three weeks to five weeks.

4½ per cents. of 1870, at Rs 106-6.

5 per cents, of 1856-57, at Rs 105-12.

5½ per cents, at Rs 113-12.

6 per cent, Municipal Debentures, at from Rs. 111-6 to 111-8.

In shares, the following purchases and sales were reported:—

Bank of Bengal shares, a good number, at Rs 1,360, and 2 at Rs 1,365.

Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Stock, a heavy amount at Rs 110 per £10.

India General Steam Navigation Co's half-shares, yesterday, at Rs 160.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 22.

Duck, Veterinary Surgeon, Royrl Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 22.

Toole, Lieutenant, Quartermaster, Deolalee Depôt, from leave, to Deolalee.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 13th July, 1871.

The following removal and appointment is ordered:—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Bowen, Staff Corps, from general duty, Bangalore, to general duty, Vellore.

The following removals are ordered:—

Assistant Apothecary C. G. Roberts, from Secundrabad to Deputy Inspector-General's Dept., Presy. D[illegible], temporarily, at the public expense.

Assistant Apothecary B. L. Xavier, from Deputy Inspr.-Genl.'s Dept., Mysore Divn., d. d. Hoonsoor Farm to Hoonsoor Farm, vice Assistant Apothecary Wade, deceased.

Head Quarters, Madras, 15th July, 1871.

With the sanction of Government, Ensign D. D. Pryce, 2nd Battalion 24th Foot, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps as a probationer.

Ensign Pryce is appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern 41st Regiment Native Infantry.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing Ensign A. W. Proudfoot, Her Majesty's 76th Foot, to do duty with the Detachment, Sappers and Miners, until further orders.

By the Officer Commanding 23rd Regiment Light Infantry appointing Captain J. H. Gordon to officiate as Wing Officer without prejudice to his duties as 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Major C. M. Hailes, relieved.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—22ND JULY.

London	Cotton	£2 10s.	
	Cases	£2 15s.	
	Seeds	£2 10s.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 2s. 6d. t	
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 2s. 6d.	to £2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolans & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	to £2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d.	to £2 2s. 6d.
	Coffee		to £3 0s. 0d.
Overland	Steamers	£2 15s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer	to £3 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 35	per bale.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per	per chest
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0	bale
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 charges	0 to 4 0 0 per on and Calcutta Port
Mauritius		8 annas to	10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Hamoody	Nacoda	Jeddah, June 26.
	Winslow	Partoe	Put back from sea.

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Cashmere (s)	Avern	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship Tythonus, Andrew, to Havre.

Ship Bride, Wyllie, to Havre.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

July			
19	Knight Commander	Stap	—, March 19.
	Kate Gregory	Hansen	Moulmein, July 1.
20	City of Glasgow	Black	Glasgow, April 27.
	The Bruce	Braes	Galle, July 8.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July			
19	Simla (s)	Anderson	Calcutta.
20	Sea Queen	Plant	London.

DEPARTURES.

July			
19	Cannanore		
20	Simla (s)	Anderson	Bordeaux.
	Sattara (s)		Southamptom.
			Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—22ND JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sydney Eggers, 6 casks hardware, N Chandabhoy.

William Prowse, earthenware, J Ra ntoola.

FROM LONDON.

Michael Scott, 6 cases brandy, Payne & Co.

Don (s), 28 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Conflict, 5 cases champagne, Payne & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Apis (s), 50 barrels flour, Cursetjee & Eduljee.

FROM GENOA.

India (s), 1,425 cases brandy, N Ardaseer & Sons; 5 cases claret, Jules Siegfried & Co; 500 cases claret, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Europe (s), 200 cases brandy, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—22ND JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]way, 44 bales cotton, S Bhaya; 54 bales cotton, J Curmooljee.

Storm[illegible]nram; 71 bales cotton, D [illegible]

[illegible] Alexandra, 27 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 78 bales

Princeton, R Ramdyall; 45 bales cotton, C Furdonjee; 52 bales cotton, S P Framjee.

[illegible] Venus, 100 bales cotton, [illegible] Dhunjeebhoy; 300 bales cotton,

Fly[illegible] Gaddum & Co.

[illegible] (s), 210 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.

Apus (s), 58 bales wool, V Soonderjee; 50 bales cotton, J Dhunjee; 515 bales cotton, D M[illegible] Bhooljee; 32 bales cotton, A Riebe & Co; 2 bales cotton, A Bischeck & Co; 45 bales wool, K Dewchund.

FOR LONDON.

Whittington, 50 bales hides and 3 bundles cuscus roots, S S Ma[illegible]; 17 hogsheads castor oil, Greaves, Cotton & Co; 7 [illegible] maws, 6 cases peacock feathers, 3 bags coffee and [illegible] cases [illegible] 1 bundle croton seed, E Mahomed.

Deccan (s), 1 bundle ivory, David Sassoon & Co; 337 pieces and 2 bundles E teeth, A Peerbhoy; 68 pieces E teeth, S Durvesh.

Indus (s), 3 bales cotton, A Bischeck & Co; 4 bales hides, H E Jetaker; 30 bales senna leaves, M Jewraj; 33 bales skins and 1 case indigo, W Nicol & Co; 6½ cwts of moyteeth, J Peerbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Apis (s), 4 bags coffee, 8 bags pepper, 2 bags senna leaves, 4 cases ginger and 2 boxes nutmegs, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Apis (s), 2 pots sandalwood oil and 2 robins croton seed, H A Ismail & Co.

Indus (s), 9 packages cardamoms, H A H Tullub.

FOR HAVRE.

Indus (s), 150 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

India (s), 237½ bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co; 138 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 50 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and Weekly PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription ....Rs. 12 0
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Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail, for Europe.

Per Annum ....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

LEMESSURIER—June 5th, at Quebec, Robert LeMessurier, Captain Royal Artillery (Bombay), aged 32 years.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CONDON—SICKLEMORE—July 15th, at Trinity Church, Kurrachee, by the Rev. H. J. Blunt, M.A., Mr. Michael Condon, Mechanic Sind Railway, to Frances Sophia, second daughter of Mr. S. Sicklemore, Inspector Mulleer Viaduct on the same Railway.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FULFORD—July 18th, at Umballa, the wife of Cecil J. R. Fulford, Esq., of a son.

HAWKES—July 16th, at Palaveram, the wife of Mr. Henry Hawkes, Assistant Apothecary E. A. V. Company, of a daughter.

HART—July 19th, at Roypooram, the wife of Mr. C. E. Hart, of a son.

SAUBOLLE—July 9th, at Rampore Bauleah, the wife of A. Saubolle, Esq., of Barroghurrea Factory, of a son.

WATERFIELD—July 11th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of William Waterfield, C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FENWICK—AGABEG—July 15th, at Dum-Dum, by the Rev. J. S. Sandys, M.A., Major Fenwick, C. V. Rifles, to Ripsima Anna-Maria, eldest daughter of the late J. Agabeg, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

BELL—July 13th, at Oomrawuttee, John Fotherley Halsall, aged 8 months, son of James R. Bell, Civil Engineer.

BEAVER—July 16th, at Palaveram, Herbert Beaver, son of Captain J. N. Beaver, European Veteran Battalion, in the 32nd year of his age.

PARRY—July 17th, at Chinsurah, Harriet, the beloved wife of R. Parry, Esq., of the Hooghly College, aged 32 years.

WROUGHTON—July 17th, at Dum-Dum, Colonel Frederick Turner Wroughton, C.B., Bengal Infantry, aged 51 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1871.

THE telegrams received since Friday throw some fresh light on the manner of the Queen's interference to put an end to the system of purchase in the Army. Her Majesty, in the free exercise of her Royal prerogative, has issued a warrant, declaring that from the 1st of November next it shall no longer be competent for any officer to buy his way up to high rank in the Royal army; and, as there can be no doubt that the Queen has the right to determine what system of promotion shall be adopted in her service, all that remains for Parliament to decide is, whether they will grant the Sovereign the means of compensating those officers whose vested interest will be injured by the change thus determined upon. The Army Regulation Bill, then, becomes a mere Money Bill, which the Commons, holding the power of the purse, have already given their assent to, and which, therefore, the Lords cannot be justified in rejecting. We do not wonder that the Conservative leader in the Upper House is indignant at finding himself thus completely checkmated by Mr. Gladstone; but he will, we fancy, have some difficulty in proving that the Queen and the Government have not kept within the ancient lines of the Constitution. The Conservatives, at all events, will not dispute Her Majesty's authority over the Army; and, this being granted, what is it that the Queen has done? She has merely sent to both Houses of Parliament, through her Ministers, a message announcing that, by virtue of her prerogative, she has given orders for an alteration in the mode of granting first commissions and promoting officers in her army; the rest Her Majesty leaves to the wisdom of Parliament. There is no parallel between Her Majesty's conduct in this instance and the celebrated case of the interference of George III. to procure the rejection of Fox's India Bill and the overthrow of the Coalition Ministry. In the latter case the King authorized Earl Temple to say that he should consider as not only not his friends, but his enemies, those Peers who voted for the Bill. This indecent alliance between the King and the party which was at the time in a minority in the Lower House led to the passing by the Commons of a resolution, "declaring it to be a high crime and misdemeanour to report any opinion of the Sovereign, upon a Bill before either House, with a view to influence the votes of members." But Queen Victoria has condescended to no private intrigue; she has simply made a public declaration, through her constituted advisers, to both Houses of Parliament, respecting the subject of a Bill which had been already thrown out by the House of Lords, and which was therefore no longer in existence. In effect, legislation on the subject must now begin *de novo*, the Queen having, for her part, merely removed one obstacle which stood in the way of reform.

THE discussion which has been going on in our correspondence columns for the last ten days, with regard to the merits and prospects of the Bombay Pier Company, must have familiarized the public with the chief arguments that can be urged for and against the proposed scheme for the better accommodation of the shipping trade of Bombay. Our able correspondent "Z" has stated in forcible language the doubts he feels as to the possible success of the Company; and we regret that Mr. Macdonald, instead of attempting to reply to "Z's" criticisms, should have damaged the cause it was his interest and his duty to defend by writing to suggest that whoever attacked the Pier Company must be influenced by personal motives. It is easy to sneer at anonymous correspondents; but Mr. Macdonald must know enough of what went on in Bombay six or seven years ago to be aware that the names of men of high standing and unimpeached purity of public spirit may sometimes be used to beguile the credulous public into supporting unsound speculations. "The *earth* hath bubbles as the water hath, and these are of them," might be the epitaph on many a splendid project which was guaranteed in those days by good names, and the absurdity of which was only exposed by one or two of those anonymous writers who of course have never any higher motive of conduct than the gratification of some personal grudge. In this instance, however, "Z's" feelings have, on some points, carried him too far. Smarting under the liquidator's lash, and having perhaps before his eyes the fear of one more "final" call on some financial venture of 1864-65, he impressively warns investors in the Pier Company's shares to beware of that dismal future in which shareholders having capital will be hunted down to make good the shortcomings of a "parcel of beggars" associated with them in the undertaking. But, as the prospectus of the Company states that the whole amount of each share must be paid down by the end of this year,—Rs. 100 on application, Rs. 400 on allotment, and the remaining Rs. 500 on 30th December,—there will be no liability of the shareholders for further calls, in case of the Pier turning out an unprofitable speculation. The Company would, in fact, have been "floated" much more easily in the market, if the Directors had not insisted on having the whole capital paid up so long before the Pier can be constructed and put in working order. It is only investors who will be tempted to lay aside capital in the purchase of shares which it will be impossible for them immediately to re sell at an extravagant premium, and on which they cannot hope to earn any interest for two years to come. It shows, we think, that the Directors themselves are perfectly sincere in professing a strong faith in the soundness of their scheme, when they close the door against speculation by insisting that the full value of the shares shall be paid up before the end of the present year.

No one ought to take shares in this Company without considering, first, what spare capital he has for immediate investment, and, secondly, whether the chances of the Company's success are sufficiently good to justify him in risking his money in this particular kind of investment. On the latter question a great variety of opinions have been expressed. Our correspondent "Z" points out that, in comparison with the rents derived from land on the Elphinstone estate, the probable income from land is greatly overestimated in the Pier Company's prospectus; and "A Traveller," who speaks with authority on such points, brings a similar charge against the Directors with regard to their estimate of the fees to be derived from merchandize. "Certa Merces," on the other hand, who is also a competent witness, confidently declares that the revenue from goods landed and shipped at the Pier ought to be much greater than the Directors have calculated upon. It is difficult to determine which opinion is correct. Too much reliance must not be placed on statistics intended to prove that a contemplated improvement can never pay. We have all been talking about piers and docks for the last ten years; and there is not an inch of available foreshore which has not been surveyed times without number by projectors and engineers. But, whenever any particular plan is brought forward, a hundred eager critics are ready to point out that neither piers nor docks can possibly pay. The Government has, we understand, at last decided to construct wet docks on the Elphinstone estate; but only last week as good a judge of harbour works as can be found in India ridiculed to us the idea of what he called Mr. Ormiston's "puddle docks," and maintained that, if made, they could only be kept open at an enormous cost for dredging, and that the creation of a foul stagnant swamp for ships to lie in would reduce the native town to a worse sanitary condition than it was in before the reclamation of the Elphinstone Land. We all know, on the other hand, men who say that there is nothing in these objections, that docks alone are wanted in Bombay, and that a pier cannot possibly pay because it must be useless during the monsoon months of the year.

"Z" sums up his case against the Colaba Pier in the triumphant question—"What percentage on outlay will the Company divide as soon as Bombay is supplied with wet-docks?" Well, it must be remembered that the first outlay on a pier is comparatively small. Thirty lacs is the total cost of both land and pier at Colaba; whereas the Elphinstone property will have cost the State three hundred lacs before the wet docks are completed. One-tenth of the Elphinstone revenue would therefore suffice to pay the same percentage on the capital of the Pier Company. But, it is said, look at the situation, so far down the harbour. Will any ship go out there to unload or take in cargo? There is an answer to this question, only suggested in the prospectus, but which seems to us to contain the real justification of the enterprize the Company has undertaken. There may be many better places along the foreshore—we do not say there are—to build piers at; but what gives Colaba the superiority over all other sites for a pier is that it has been selected as the site of a railway terminus. The two great railways communicating with one another at Dadur will in future have two termini, equally available to either of them, one on the Elphinstone estate and the other at Colaba. The traffic of Bombay and all India will therefore be divided between these two sites. Until we have a line of railway running along the whole foreshore, from Warree Bunder to the new Pier Company's land, it is obvious that piers or docks constructed elsewhere than at one of these two points will be at an immense disadvantage as regards the traffic in goods intended for speedy shipment or for transmission up country; and, even with such a railway, the stream of traffic would always run in two great currents, one setting towards the Elphinstone Land and the other towards Colaba. The traffic will, therefore, in our judgment, be more than sufficient for one pier; and, once a portion of the trade of Bombay can be brought there, the adjacent land will become at least as valuable as the Directors anticipate. As for the competition of Government, the Bill for creating the new Port Trust has not been brought into the Legislative Council yet; and, after that Bill has been passed, it will take the Trust three or four years to construct the Elphinstone Wet Docks, the only undertaking of the kind that it will have funds to pay for. The Pier Company will, then, have a good start; and the Docks, even when they are open, ought not to take away all the business of a pier at the other end of the harbour.

MR. J. R. HALLETT, C.S., has obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Sanskrit, and the authorised reward of Rs. 2,000.

MR. W. L. HEELEY, C.S., has been appointed to officiate temporarily as Inspector-General of Jails in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

IT is reported that Dowlut Singh, the mutineer, whose capture near Mirzapur we announced in a recent issue, avers that the Nana Saheb is still alive.

THE Hon. R. S. Ellis, the Chief Secretary to the Madras Government, who had proceeded to Europe on leave, returned to Madras on the afternoon of Monday last.

THE weekly recitals of sacred music at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, appear to be much appreciated. The organ is now, we are told, in thorough order and good 'voice.'

MR. THEODORE JENSEN, "a Danish painter of great distinction," has arrived at Madras and obtained from His Excellency the Governor permission to exhibit a selection of his works in the Banqueting Hall.

CONSEQUENT on the Rev. Stewart Wright's retirement from the service, the Rev. Alexander Walker, senior chaplain Church of Scotland, in the Madras presidency, will be transferred from Bangalore to Madras, and the Rev. A. Clifford Bell from Madras to Bangalore.

MR. H. UNWIN, Executive Engineer, third grade, is to take charge of the special duty of enquiring into the probable effect of the cyclone waves in the river Hooghly in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Tennant, who has been appointed to officiate as Mint Master.

WE see it stated that the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, has received "a somewhat severe wigging at the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor for the strong minute he indited some time back, charging the Supreme Government with obstructing high class education."

THE "Englishman" hears with regret of the death, under very distressing circumstances, of the Reverend Mr. Wallis, chaplain of Berhampur. The "distressing circumstances," we learn from a paragraph in the "Pioneer," mean that the rev. gentleman committed suicide.

THE "Pioneer" learns from Simla that the almost incessant rain which has fallen there for the previous ten days resulted in several serious landslips. For some hours communication with Elysium was quite cut off, and a huge tree lay across the Mall in Chota Simla on Sunday morning.

WE ("Examiner") learn that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal intends to proceed on a tour of inspection to Assam, Sylhet, and the other Eastern districts, early next month. His Honour is to be accompanied by Mr. Bayley, secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial Department.

ON the recommendation of the Government of Bengal, the Supreme Government, we understand, has consented to grant a loan to the Municipal Commissioners of Dacca from the general revenues of the State, at an interest of 4½ per cent. per annum, to enable them to carry out certain municipal improvements in that town, on the passing of the bill to facilitate construction of works of public utility by local and municipal funds.

SIND also appears to be sadly in want of rain. The "Sindian" of Wednesday last says—"There has been no rain since our last to freshen our atmosphere and replenish the dry wells and tanks. The natives complain of the scarcity of good fresh water, for which they have to go to some distance. The Rambagh tank is passable now, there being only a few pools of dirty water in the sandy bed. It is time, after our waiting anxiously for these six weeks, that Jupiter Pluvius should come down at last with his liquid treasure."

THE following is from the "Indian Public Opinion":—"Yakoob Khan arrived in Cabul. For three nights the Ameer had private conference with Yakub. After that on the fourth day after his arrival, the Ameer directed Hakim Khan, late Kotwal, to send sixteen thousand rupees by hoondi to Peshawur for the purchase of the most excellent cloths and finery to present to Yakoob. The Ameer has been displaying the utmost satisfaction at the turn events have taken. His anxieties and gloom have vanished, and like a man reprieved he cannot conceal his joy."

THE "Friend of India" understands that the Sanitary Commission have strongly advised the substitution of iron or other metal pails for the *mussuks* now in use with British corps. It is argued that the bhesties do not keep the mussuks clean, and that leather or skin once tainted it matters not how pure the tank or well water may be. Lord Napier opposed the proposed change, arguing that pails were as likely to be as dirty, in the absence of cleanliness, as the mussuks. Lord Mayo, however, supported the new sanitary idea, which is to be put into immediate practice at four military stations, "on trial."

ARE we to take the following as a joke? The "Madras Mail" reports that "the Madras Municipal Commissioners have entered into a fresh contract for deporting the monkeys of Black Town to Ennore, or some other suburb, so as to rid Madras of these mischievous vagrants. The enterprising person who has taken the contract has had much experience in clearing other towns from our Darwinian contemporaries, whose merits are not sufficiently appreciated. When Madras has been freed from these "missing-links," the bazaar dealers will be able to expose their wares for sale without having to pay toll to interesting adventurers who evade payment of municipal taxation."

AN affair has occurred in Cachar which has caused considerable excitement on the tea estates. It appears that a woman employed on one of those estates was detected in a theft. The planter, a European, prepared to punish her by caning her. The woman, thereupon, declared that if the Sahib struck her, she would destroy herself. The Sahib disregarding the threat, with his own hand caned the delinquent, or suspected delinquent, on the spot. The woman then attempted to throw herself into an adjacent well, but was prevented, and placed in charge of some of the plantation burkundauze or chuprassies. She escaped from that custody, and making at speed for the river, contrived to reach it without being overtaken. There, without a moment's hesitation, she threw herself into the water, and never rose again. The planters of the district, as might be expected, are most indignant that one of their number should have so acted; and the local authorities have taken the case up, and are investigating it.

THE Madras Committee for the International Exhibition have resolved to address the Dewan of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore and the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin inviting contributions from their respective States, to ask the Commissioner for Mysore whether a committee will be formed for Mysore, and to offer the Madras committee's services on any point that their aid may be deemed desirable. The committee have further resolved as the funds at their disposal will be of limited amount to invite free contributions, from all who may be desirous of exhibiting any product, the same to be disposed of at the close of the exhibition according to the exhibitor's instructions. It has also been resolved that the accounts of the 1871 International Exhibition be closed and submitted to Government, recommending that the unexpended balance, and all further disbursements or receipts connected with the exhibition of 1871, be allowed to be carried forward to the accounts of the exhibition of 1872.

WE take the following paragraph from the "Pioneer":—If the Bill for establishing a second court to clear off the arrears of Indian and Colonial appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is accepted by Parliament, we fully expect that Sir Charles Jackson will be one of the two Indian Judges appointed. Sir Charles Jackson is known as a good lawyer and a safe painstaking Judge: he is understood to be anxious for work at home, while he has established a claim on the Secretary of State by his services as president of the Bombay Bank Commission. There is too this strong point in his favour, that although an ex-Judge of the Calcutta High Court, he vacated his seat too long back (in 1863, if we remember right) to have taken part in deciding any of the cases which are now pending in appeal. Sir Barnes Peacock, if willing to undertake the work, is likely to be the second Indian Judge. The fact of the majority of the pending appeals being from decisions of the Calcutta High Court during the time he occupied the position of its Chief Justice, may, however, be considered an objection to his appointment.

A DOUBT as to the manner of counting abbreviated words, such as "don't," "can't," &c., having been noticed to obtain, and an imperfect knowledge of the rules regarding this point, on the part of senders of messages, having frequently entailed the necessity of returning telegrams from the telegraph office for correction or extra payment, the Superintendent has published for general information, the following extract of instructions issued by the Director of Traffic of Telegraphs in India, on this, and other matters, relating to the acceptance of messages tendered for transmission:—

1. *Abbreviations.*—Such as don't, can't, won't, and the like, are inadmissible without the apostrophe; with it, they are charged as two words.

As there is no gain to senders of messages by the adoption of these abbreviations, it is requested that they may not be made use of.

2. *Expressions composed partly of figures and partly of letters.*—When a message (not cypher) contains an expression composed partly of figures and partly of letters, as in "Officer Commanding G, 19, R. A." the figures are, in transmitting the messages, spelt in full, and the message is charged for accordingly; *e. g.*

"Send 22, B battery men" would be signalled
1 2 3 4 5 6
as "send twenty two B battery men" and charged as six words.

3. *Messages to Hyderabad.*—When a message is addressed to Hyderabad it is necessary that the sender should insert either "Dekkan" or "Sind" in the address, according as to which Hyderabad he desires his message sent to. This word is charged for.

THE inhabitants of Mora-Somaree and six other villages of the Surat collectorate having made an application to the Collector of that zilla that a medical dispensary should be established for their benefit, Mr. Hope has sent them a reply declining to accede to their wishes. This having been brought to the notice of a generous Parsee, whose name we are at present precluded from publishing, he has expressed his desire of placing at the disposal of Government a sum sufficient for the founding of a dispensary, provided Government meet him half way and undertake to maintain it in an efficient manner. The imperial revenues of the eight villages average about Rs. 35,000 a year, with a local fund amounting to Rs. 2,200 per annum, the number of inhabitants being about five thousand souls. Whenever there is a serious case of sickness, or prevalence of an epidemic, the residents find it almost impracticable, more especially in the rainy season, to avail themselves of any medical aid, as they have to send for a professional man and medicine from Surat, a distance of more than twelve miles, and for this purpose they have to cross the river Taptee. In addition to these difficulties, the people are put to considerable expense, which they can ill afford. Under such circumstances, we feel confident that the generous offer of the Parsee gentleman referred to will be gladly accepted by Government, and a dispensary permanently established where there is apparently much need for one.

PRESSING CARTS FOR OFFICIALS TRAVELLING UP-COUNTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the leading article in the *Gazette* of the 18th inst., I beg to offer a little information which may be of use in any further discussion of the subject.

In addition to all that was advanced in the article referred to in support of the present plan of obtaining carriage for Government officials, there is the much stronger plea of its being the custom of the country years before ever we had anything to do with it, and the right of Government, to exact service from the Patells or cultivating classes in the conveyance of its officials and their establishments, whenever ordered on duty, *free.* Our Government, with its usual liberality in foregoing State rights, abolished this custom, and now pays handsomely for the use of the carts it has a right to take for nothing. I have no doubt you are aware that in Guzerat, and I believe in all India, except British territories, the whole of the community which make up a village owe service to the existing Government. The sepoy classes, such as Rajpoots and Mussulmen, must fight when called upon by their lord. The Koolies must furnish watchmen whenever the Chief is camped at their village, and are responsible if anything is stolen. The Patells or Koonbees must furnish carts for the whole of the camp equipage. The Koonbee or Potter must supply chatty pots and fill them with water; and so on, every member of the community bears his allotted share of the burden which from time immemorial his ancestors have borne. I may remark that all these institutions are religiously kept up in the Gaekwar territory, and that a Gaekwar official travelling on duty is furnished with carts as he goes on without the slightest difficulty, because the owners know that he has a right to their services; and the same is the case in all native States. It is only in British territory that one ever experiences difficulties about carts, &c., because we have given up our rights to have these things free, and the people are so well off that the pay they don't consider any inducement.—I remain, &c.,

MOFUSSILITE.

July 19.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ABOLITION OF THE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

LONDON, 21ST JULY.

The commission purchase system in the army ceases on the 1st November next.

The trial of Communist prisoners by court-martial commences on Monday.

EVACUATION OF FRENCH DEPARTMENTS BY THE GERMANS.

PARIS, 21ST JULY.

The *Journal Officiel* announces that the Emperor of Germany has ordered the immediate evacuation of the Departments of Eure and Seine and Indre.

It is asserted that M. Pouyer-Quertier will not bring forward his proposed tax on raw materials.

RESIGNATION OF THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

MADRID, 21ST JULY.

The Spanish Ministry has resigned.

VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE TO AMERICA.

LONDON, 22ND JULY.

The Grand Duke Constantine has arrived at Alexis, and is preparing a considerable squadron at Cronstadt for the purpose of visiting America.

ARMY BILL.

The Army Bill will be brought before the Lords for second reading on the 31st inst.

The Duke of Richmond will propose that it be accepted, but will denounce the action of Mr. Gladstone.

WARRANT FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

LONDON, 22ND JULY, AFT.

The Warrant for abolishing Regulations for Purchase of Commissions in the Army has been presented to Parliament.

THE ALBERT.

Lord Cairns has decided against any reconstruction of the Albert Life Assurance Company.

The Indian troopships will henceforth pass through the Canal on their way to and from England.

OBITUARY.

Sir William Turner is dead.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 21ST JULY, NOON.

Total Weekly Sales of Cotton	69,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	8,000	,,
Actual Stock of Cotton	660,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	66,000	,,
Total Weekly Import of Cotton	53,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	13,000	,,

Arrived from Bombay, Dafline.

LONDON, 21ST JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day has been firm, with an active demand. Surats quiet, but prices maintained.

Fair Dhollera 7⅝d.

In the Manchester Market to-day there has been a fair demand, but little doing.

RECONCILIATION OF THE AMEER AND YAKOOB KHAN.

WE learn by telegram that all Yakoob Khan's partisans have been pardoned by the Ameer. It has been arranged that Yakoob is to remain at Cabool, while his brother Ayoob is to be ruler of Herat. The troops at Herat are to be replaced by regiments of the Ameer from Furrah.

THE BOMBAY PIER COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It affords me the utmost satisfaction to find "One who has applied for Shares" in the projected Pier Company, following up my letters so briskly as he is doing, and inciting me to hammer away at his pet scheme, because, like the piles of the proposed Pier at Colaba, the further out this charmed shareholder goes, the deeper he gets into the *mud* in an endeavour to find a foundation for his delusions. And what is the depth of his operations up to date?

I will not now go any further into the question of the *situation* of the proposed Pier, and will leave the champion of the promoters of the Pier scheme to revel in the heresy, "that the *situation* of the pier *is* the best that could have been selected for the purpose," merely reminding him that he should have completed his sentence by adding the words —"by these promoters." Let the question of the probable success of the Pier Company under competition be first considered. What has your correspondent to say about this? He says, "There appears not the slightest ground for any fear of this kind, first, because there are no 'rival schemes' likely to make their appearance within the next few years, unless any work that may be carried out by Government on the Elphinstone property can be denominated a 'rival scheme;' and, secondly, because the trade of Bombay is sufficiently large to require all the accommodation for the quick and efficient loading and unloading of its shipping that will be provided for it, both on the new Pier, and in whatever docks may be constructed on the sea front of the Elphinstone property." Now this is explicit enough alike for intending shareholders and for me, and I remark, that, in saying that no rival schemes are likely to make their appearance within the next few years (how few?), "One who has applied for Shares" is nursing a belief which nothing can justify. His conjecture is worth just as much as any other very wild guess. But intending shareholders who desire to receive dividends on their shares must be very much dissatisfied at having to trust to the prophetic dream of your correspondent—a dream which may be rudely falsified any day. Again, it is admitted that Government may—I say will—build wet docks for the trade of Bombay on the harbour foreshore of their property, but the beatific shareholder thinks that these docks will hardly deserve the name of a *rival scheme.* He asserts, moreover, that "the trade of Bombay is sufficiently large to require all the accommodation for the quick and efficient loading and unloading of its shipping that will be provided for it." Does this shareholder mean that when Government or the Dock Trust are about to provide dock accommodation in Bombay, they will regulate their measurements according to the wishes of the Colaba Pier Company, and that Mr. Ormiston will recommend such an extent of accommodation as will allow the Pier Company to have a full swing of vessels at their jetty and a full rentage for their Bonded Warehouses? It will require all the returns which the trade of Bombay can possibly make to Government for the harbour improvements to pay even a moderate per-centage on the State outlay. How then can Government be cajoled into limiting its operations in docks to providing accommodation for *a portion* of the shipping trade only? And a Dock Trust! What will a Dock Trust know or care about the Colaba Pier Company? I should myself feel disposed to indict the Trust if any nonsense of that kind were attempted; but there is no fear of that. The Dock Trust, when we get one, will surely do its duty, and reduce to a shadow "the reasonable share of the loading and unloading trade" which this Pier shareholder expects that the Company will secure under competition.

"One who has applied for Shares" in the Pier Company thinks that, after Government have provided docks in Moody Bay or on the foreshore in front of the Elphinstone property, there will still be room for the Company of which he is anxious to become (by means of his capital) one of the piers. He leaves it to be inferred that there is no difference between docks and jetties for the landing and shipping of goods, and that it is quite immaterial whether a ship is hauled into a dock or lashed to a jetty in a harbour with a rise and fall of tide of 14 feet. I will meet him on this question if his Pier Company gathers up any increasing vitality to what it now possesses. But I am amused to find how marvellously great the amount of Dock or Pier accommodation your correspondent thinks that the trade of Bombay requires, when in his letter under reply he writes of the "great rapidity" and "quickness" of loading and unloading vessels by docks and piers. The *quickness* and *rapidity* for which he contends are usually regarded as conditions favourable for a less, not greater, supply of accommodation, just because the ships get away more speedily and make room for others; but your correspondent has evidently got out into deep water, probably at the 20 feet sounding at the end of the pier, where the Engineer says there is "mud." And mud I think there must be. If any other intending shareholder of the Pier Company likes to get into the *mud* under the lee of the Oyster Rock, let him do so by all means. If Government were going to build one pier at Moody Bay, the P. and O. Company another at Mazagon, and the Colaba Company a third inshore of the Oyster Rock, all three might do a little business; but unfortunately for the Colaba Pier Company this is not the way in which the competition is to run.

Will "One who has applied for Shares" tell your readers—

1. Why Government were induced to throw their Apollo Pier scheme overboard after it was sanctioned?
2. Why the P. and O. Company, after spending about two millions sterling on their Mazagon property, never thought of building a pier?
3. Why the Colaba Company relinquished their Pier project?

As a *finale* for to-day, let me enquire why a dozen of European merchants, or even half a dozen have not joined the Direction of the Colaba Pier Company? One would naturally think that, when so important a reform was about to be made in the sea-borne commerce of Bombay, at least several of the leading merchants of the city would be found taking part in the work or engaging in the discussion. But how stands the fact? The European merchants as a body stand aloof, while many of them shake their heads doubtfully. This looks very unlike striking a mine or coming upon an *el Dorado.* Whom shall we believe, the body of European merchants or a would-be shareholder? The discussion, too, is avoided by our commercial men. I have, it is true, half a dozen opponents on my hands, but oh! how wretchedly they represent the high interests of the trade of the commercial capital of India let their letters testify.

Z.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A very able article appeared in your journal a short time ago in which the writer warmly advocated the selection of Coorla as the site for the new Lunatic Asylum. I expected this would have been followed up by an enquiry on the part of Government as to whether Coorla was or was not suited for the purpose; but, so far as I can learn, they have taken no notice of the suggestions in your article. Government, it is said, still cherishes the idea that the evil so loudly complained of—namely, insufficiency of house accommodation for our lunatics,—can be remedied by "tinkering" up the present range of buildings at Colaba. I am one of those who think it would be a great misfortune for Bombay if such a penny-wise, pound-foolish, policy were adopted. Our successors in the island would, before many years are over, have to build an Asylum elsewhere, and the money spent in patching up the present buildings would prove to have been nearly all wasted.

Failing the plan of "tinkering" the present Asylum being adhered to, I learn that Government are seriously thinking of erecting one at Bassein. I do not pretend to know much about Bassein, but I cannot imagine why it should be preferred to Coorla. I have always heard it spoken of as a "safe find" for a fever at a certain season of the year. It is a long distance from Bombay by road, and nothing like so easy of access by rail as Coorla. I should certainly have said that Coorla was the place best adapted for it in the whole island of Bombay; but, if Government disapprove of it for any reason, why do they not, I would ask, before pitching on Bassein, carefully examine Worlee, and see if an eligible site cannot be found there? Any quantity of land may be had in that direction. Vehar water and gas can be laid on to any part of it. The distance from the heart of the Fort is only about five miles, and from Byculla not more than two. Only one serious objection can be raised to it that I know of—that is the swamp at the foot of the Flagstaff hill, —but the filling up of this would afford the very best employment that lunatics could have. The crest of the hill, which must be removed before the commencement of the new building, might be used for filling in the swamp, as well as the surplus sand on the beach adjoining. On the flats at the foot of the hill I speak of, lie hundreds of acres of ground admirably adapted for the formation of flower and vegetable gardens. From the Vellard there is an old carriage road which only requires an outlay upon it of a few thousand rupees to become one of the finest marine drives in India. I am aware that some people will say the smell caused by the main drain sluices at Worlee will be found to be a nuisance. My answer to that is, if you get the Lunatic Asylum there, you will soon get rid of the nuisance. It must then be abolished. Now, Sir, as to the price of the land. I assert with confidence that there has been no time within the last ten years so favorable as the present for the purchase of land in that locality; and, if Government intend to acquire it, they should do so at once, before the effect of the present high price of cotton is felt on land, viz., an increase in its value.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Thomas Blaney, in his letter which appears in your issue of to-day about the Lunatic Asylum, refers to Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia's land at Coorla as waste land, and objects to the locality on the ground that it is low, damp, and malarious. From this description, Mr. Blaney appears to have written in total ignorance of the site which Mr. A. H. Wadia proposes to let to the Government.

It is an error to suppose that Coorla is the immediate neighbourhood only of the railway station, between which and Chambour the ground would justly come within Mr. Blaney's description. Mr. A. H. Wadia's Coorla estate extends from the Sion Causeway to the Vehar Lake, and comprises about 6,000 acres, a large portion of which is good soil for agriculture and gardening. There are, moreover, hills on the estate open for miles on the western side, with unlimited ground for buildings, farms, workshops, &c. It is a site of this nature about two miles from the railway station, on the west side of the Tannah road, which has been proposed. The ground varies from 20 to 40 feet above the general level of the surrounding country: the soil is composed of red earth intermixed with patches of rock, and the greater portion of it is level and well adapted for building purposes. It is bounded on the east by the Tannah road, and on the west by the Coorla river, which at this particular spot has a rocky bottom: it is protected from the east wind and has a clear view over a flat country as far as Bandora and the sea, and is consequently well exposed to the western sea-breezes; and the few paddy fields in the neighbourhood, which might be objectionable, are of that nature to offer easy drainage or be utilized by the growing of vegetables or tobacco. It has, moreover, an unlimited supply of water.

Before condemning this site at Coorla on sanitary grounds, I would ask Mr. Blaney if he—as Dr. Niven did before reporting strongly in favour of it—took the trouble to search the statistical records of the Coorla and Bandora dispensaries, or if he visited and carefully inspected the spot—as Drs. Shepperd and Pinkerton did before expressing their favourable opinions upon it. Had he read the records of the dispensaries he would have found that fever is only a little more prevalent at the former place than at the latter, that, out of total admissions of 4,526 at Bandora, 1,600 were cases of fever, and out of total admissions of 5,197 at Coorla, 2,000 only were cases of fever. Dr. Niven, moreover, was informed by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in medical charge of the dispensary at Coorla that those attacked are principally the men and women employed in transplanting rice and cutting grass, and that the Hindoo and Mussulman traders residing in the town, and their children, seldom suffer from fever,—thus proving that the malaria when dispersed by the sea-breezes is rendered harmless to persons residing in the high grounds and not exposed to wet and cold.

Surely, when three such eminent professional men as Drs. Shepperd, Niven, and Pinkerton, highly approve of this proposed site at Coorla for a new Lunatic Asylum, the objections of Mr. Blaney may be taken for what they are worth.

22nd July.

G.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 23rd July, 11-50 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 83, rainfall 80 cents.

MANGALORE, 23rd July, 11-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 80, rainfall 26 cents.

CARWAR, 23rd July, 9-45 A.M.—Weather faire, wind south-west, thermometer 79½, barometer 29·95, rainfall 66 cents.

CANNANORE, 23rd July, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 75, barometer 30·040, rainfall 1 inch 5 cents.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 23rd July, 6-3 A.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

GALLE, 23rd July, 9-45 A.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay anchored.

BOMBAY.

KULLADGHEE.—A Marathee newspaper, we notice, has been started at Kulladghee.

BROACH.—We learn that a new spinning and weaving company is shortly to be started at Broach.

MOONSIFF OF LIMREE.—The moonsiff of the Limree State, in Kattywar, has been authorised to hear and dispose of suits up to Rs. 1,000.

THE POONA FOX HOUNDS will meet this morning at cross roads, Gunnesh Khind road, and on Thursday at the railway crossing, Ghorpoorie.

THE MASTER ATTENDANT.—We learn that Captain G. T. Robinson, Superintendent of Marine, has been appointed acting Master Attendant of Her Majesty's Dockyard.—*Times of India.*

ACCIDENT.—On Friday a Hindoo employed at the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company's mills, Parell, had his right hand jammed while cleaning machinery. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

DEWAN TO H. H. MULHARAO.—According to the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, Mr. Gopalrao Myral, Dewan to H. H. Mulharao, has been engaged in introducing various changes in the State, with the co-operation of his assistants.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, for Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah, per steamer Mula, at one o'clock to-day. Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per steamer Emeu, will close at 10 A.M. on Wednesday.

SCINDIA.—His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior left Poona by Thursday night's train to go to Barsee for the purpose of proceeding to Panderpoor. His Highness will return to Poona after a week's stay there. Mr. Moro Venaik, the Havallee mamletdar, has accompanied His Highness.

SUICIDE OF A DHED AT RAJCOTE.—We learn from a Kattywar paper that a man of the Dhed caste, who was in the service of a gentleman at Rajcote, committed suicide last week by shooting himself with a pistol. It seems that the man was tired of life in consequence of daily quarrels between his wife and a kept mistress of his, who lived in the same house, and that during the absence of his master he shot himself.

MR. KNIGHT has sent us a pamphlet which he was not allowed to read at the last meeting of the Justices, but he talked over at that time. The language and style have a peculiar odour of their own, and as for argument there is hardly any bearing on the subject before the meeting. Every opponent is roundly abused, and that we suppose to be as good as an argument according to the writer's views.—*Native Opinion.*

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—Nine seamen of the ship Scotland were charged on Saturday before the Senior Magistrate with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and two of them were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment; while the others were ordered to be sent on board.—George Stainsby, a seaman of the ship Millwall, was charged with a similar offence, and was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT AND ALIMONY.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Pandoo Hurry, and Bheema, woman, were charged with assaulting Bhagee, the wife of the first prisoner. It appeared from the evidence that the female prisoner was in the keeping of Pandoo, and that they both assaulted the complainant. The magistrate bound them over to keep the peace. The first prisoner was also charged with refusing to support his wife, and was ordered to pay Rs. 20 every month to her, and Rs. 10 as costs of the day.

DAUGHTER OF THE RAJA OF DHURUMPORE.—A few months ago the daughter of the Raja of Dhurumpore was betrothed to the young Chief of Nadode, but in consequence of some misunderstanding between the parties, the contract was broken off, and she was betrothed a second time to the Chief of Drungadra. The young lady was not married to the Chief of Drungadra, because they feared that the Raja of Nadode would raise some disturbance. It now seems that Mr. Hope, the Collector of Surat, has settled the dispute between these Rajas, and it is believed that the marriage between Dhurrumpore's daughter and the Chief of Drungadra will shortly take place.

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—Since Thursday evening last thick clouds have been gathering, and yesterday morning we were blessed with a slight fall of rain, and during the day we had three slight showers which is considered quite ample to keep up the young crops until such times as we are favoured with a heavy shower or two. Heavy rain is falling in the vicinity of Poona, and consequently the river Moola Moota has risen nearly five feet. The water fall over Sir Jamsetjee's bund is a very pleasant sight just now. On Thursday afternoon the bund was well crowded by visitors. The band of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment in spite of the threatening weather continued to enliven the public with their sweet music.—*Poona Observer.*

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

CANARA COLLECTORATE.—The fall of rain in the above collectorate for the fortnight ending 30th June was rather scanty. Sowing operations were in progress. Fever prevailed in almost all the talookas of the collectorate.

KAIRA COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Kaira collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th June, we learn that bajree and kodra crops already sown were withering for want of rain, which was greatly needed. The weather was very hot. The public health was reported to be good.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A MUTINEER OF 1857.

IN the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Showell, Nubeekhan Lalkan, a native of Mowa Dabur, in the N. W. Provinces, who was concerned with two of his brothers in the massacre of some Europeans, during the rebellion of 1857-58, was brought up on remand and charged with having been an accessory to the murder of several Europeans (whose names are at present unknown) in the Gorruckpore zillah, N. W. P., during the rebellion of 1857-58. The magistrate said that a reply had been received from the District Superintendent of Police, Gorruckpore, and that the accused would be forwarded in charge of the Bombay police to Gorruckpore in a day or two. The accused was then made over to the police.

RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Fort In.	Fort Cts.	Colaba. In	Colaba. Cts.	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.
July 16th Sunday	0	67	0	52	1	0
,, 17th Monday	0	08	0	9	0	17
,, 18th Tuesday	0	23		25	1	27
,, 19th Wednesday	0	27	0	0	0	0
,, 20th Thursday	0	95	0	54	0	89
,, 21st Friday	0	14	0	87	0	76
,, 22nd Saturday	0	45	0	29	0	29
For the week	2	79	2	56	3	38
Previously registered	20	1	16	34	22	36
Grand Total	22	80	18	90	25	74

THE CONDEMNED PRISONERS.

A RUMOUR has been circulated in the last two days to the effect that two out of the three prisoners, who are to be hanged to-morrow morning, had confessed their guilt. It appears, however, on enquiry that neither of the two Mahomedans had made a confession up to yesterday. The man named Ibbo states that he killed the deceased in self-defence when attacked by eight or ten men, that being the same statement that he made at the Criminal Sessions at his trial. The other Mussulman denies altogether that he is guilty. George Picking, the European prisoner, who killed a native on the road from the Chandnee railway station to Asseerghur, has, we learn, made a confession, and has expressed an intention to make a further statement on the morning of the execution. He has been regularly visited by a clergyman, and has been engaged in reading the Bible. One of the Mahomedans has been frequently seen engaged in prayers, and has received the visits of a Moulvie.

ENDANGERING A RAILWAY TRAIN.

AT the Fort Police Court on Friday, Dugroo Kushnoo, a man of the Mahar caste, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with rashly, negligently, and without lawful excuse, doing an act likely to endanger the safety of persons travelling or being upon the G. I. P. Railway on the 20th instant.

Krishnajee Gopal said—I am a pointsman. I was at Boree Bunder yesterday afternoon. I have three points in my charge. I saw prisoner on the line yesterday. He was pulling the down main line points to and fro. I seized him and took him to Mr. Woolman. Prisoner abused me. He did not appear to be sick. Prisoner had no business on the line. Prisoner had left the points before I seized him. Had the points not been set right and a train arrived, the carriages would have been upset.

Mr. Woolman stated that he had examined the points. Had the points been left in the state in which they were a serious accident might have occurred. Prisoner said nothing about being sick. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE BARQUE HAMODY, Nacoda, arrived on the 22nd July from Jeddah with a general cargo.

THE SHIP BRIDE, 845 tons, Captain M Wylie, will sail to-day for Havre with a cargo of 4,756 bales of cotton, 154 cwts. of rapeseed, and 207 cwts. of coffee.

THE SHIP WINSLOW, Captain Partoe, put back from sea on Saturday last on account of bad weather. The vessel sailed for Kurrachee on the 13th June with a general cargo.

THE SHIP TYTHONUS, 1,152 tons, Captain F. J. P. Andrew, will sail to-day for Havre with a cargo of 7,665 bales of cotton, 150 cwts. of horns, 475 cwts. of rapeseed, and 440½ cwts. of coffee.

THE S.S. CASHMERE, Captain James Avern, sailed on Saturday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with general cargo, and the following passengers. For Kurrachee—Messrs. Cowasjee Pestonjee, Burjorjee Byramjee, and Rustomjee Cursetjee; and sixteen deck passengers.

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THE RECENT FIRE AT DHOBIE TALAO.

Dr. Hewlett, City Coroner, held an inquest on Friday at the Jamsetjee Hospital, concerning the death of one Rama Appa, who received serious burns at the fire which took place in a liquor shop at Dhobie Talao on the night of Wednesday last.

Babajee Wittoba said—I am a Bhundaree by caste, liquor shop keeper by trade, and live at Dhobie Talao. The deceased was my servant. He was about twenty-two years old. He had been in my service from the 10th June last. On the 19th inst. at about 8-35 P.M., I, the deceased, and eleven other persons were in my shop. My servant Chima came in with about half a maund of phenee liquor in an earthen chattie. I told him to pour it as usual into a wooden barrel. There was an oil *buttee* (light) on a stand, about two feet from the barrel, and nearly on a level with the opening into the barrel. The deceased took a funnel and put it into the opening of the barrels. He stood near the light. The servant Chima was in the act of pouring the phenee through the funnel, when suddenly a very loud explosion took place; and I saw sheets of flame on the ground. As soon as I heard the explosion I tried to run upstairs, and in doing so was burnt about the face. The barrel of phenee had exploded, and the ignited liquor was all over the floor. I was so frightened that I did not see the deceased. The police came and extinguished the fire, and then I came downstairs and saw the deceased lying inside the shop. He had been burnt on several parts of his body. No other men had been burnt. I have been a liquor seller for about fifty years. I know that it is dangerous to take phenee, which has been twice subject to distillation, near a light.

The jury on the evidence came to the conclusion that the deceased's death was caused by shock, the result of extensive burns over his body, which he had received through a barrel of country spirit having accidentally caught fire.

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

At the Appellate Side of the High Court recently, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball and the Hon. Mr. Justice West disposed of the case of the Queen v. Moroba Bhaskerjee. The accused was charged before Mr. Hursudrai Mehtabrai, first-class Subordinate Magistrate of Duscrodbee, Ahmedabad District, with criminal intimidation, and was, on conviction, sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused appealed to the magistrate of the district against the conviction and sentence, who rejected the petition.

The facts of the case will appear from the following judgment of the *High Court*:—The accused in this case was convicted by a first-cass subordinate magistrate, in the Ahmedabad District, of criminal intimidation under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code, apparently in having gone to the complainant, and, with the purpose of making him release his (complainant's) sister, a woman thirty years of age, who was being detained in the house—told him that he had come from the Sirkar and would get him six months' imprisonment if the (complainant) would not let his sister go. The reasons for the finding were thus set forth: "The charge against the accused Moroba Bhaskerjee is held proved by the evidence of the witnesses, and as he was punished before he was convicted," and the accused was then sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months. Moroba appealed to the magistrate of the district against the conviction and sentence, who rejected the petition with these remarks:—"There is no ground for interfering with the conviction and sentence passed by the subordinate magistrate." And the case now comes before this Court upon an application for the exercise of our extraordinary jurisdiction on the ground that the act charged if proved did not constitute an offence under the section quoted. Having heard the Government Pleader in support of the conviction, we are clearly of opinion that it cannot be sustained. To convict a man of an offence *because* "he was punished before" is obviously illegal, and to say simply that a charge "is held proved by the evidence of the witnesses," does not satisfy the requirements of section 429 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Taking it, however, to be proved, that the accused did threaten complainant with a criminal prosecution if he persisted in detaining his sister in his house, we consider that that act did not constitute either "criminal intimidation" (there having been no threat of an *injury* within the meaning of the Penal Code) or any other offence known to the law. We therefore reverse the conviction and sentence.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It would be impossible to describe the panic which seized the Bombay ducks when the news of the invasion of England (resulting in the Battle of Dorking) first reached Kingston. All officials were at Poona. The rams were at Butcher's Island with only a small quantity of coal on board. The few European soldiers at Colaba could not be expected to oppose the landing from the hostile fleet which had been sighted at Carwar. The Commander-in-Chief returned to Bombay at once; but as the Poona troops were not able to follow him, owing to the falling in of a tunnel, he was compelled to try and devise some other means to oppose any attempted landing. Suddenly the thought of there being a Bombay Volunteer corps reminded him to send for their gallant captain, who for so many years had been duly drawing his pay. Upon his arrival the Chief enquired how many men he in had the corps. "Well, your Excellency, you see there are many long reasons, but I think there are none; not that I mean there are actually none, because there are myself and the sepoy of the regiment, and of course we are two, you understand; but we may say there are no more." "What!" replied the General, "no more; then why the deuce, Sir, have you been drawing your pay all these years?" "Well, your Excellency, I must explain that. I did not actually draw it, but of course I have received the money, you understand; and when the end of the month came I went" . . . "Who cares where you went?" said the irate General, "I will stop this nonsense."

The captain was gazetted as no longer a captain of a Volunteer corps which had no existence, and Bombay followed the fate of Old England.

WHERE ARE THE VOLUNTEERS?

OBSEQUIOUS POLICEMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have lately come from Australia, and get my living by breaking in horses.

I was a good deal astonished when I first arrived at some of the driving there is to be seen about the roads, but, what took me most aback was the werry respectful conduct of the policemen to me. They used to salute me most tremendously. Hallo, thinks I, perhaps they mistake me for the Governor General of Victoria, or Sir Roger de Titchbone just home from Wagga Wagga; but when I came to enquire, I found it was one of the bounden duties of every policeman in Bombay to make a very polite demonstration to every man that he sees in the road covered with European clothes, and wearing something on his head that don't look like a coal scuttle (in which case he might be a Parsee). What nuts it would be for the swell mob in London, if such a polite rule was in force there. Fancy Policeman A 1 (copper-fastened) making his salaams to Aaron Moses, Esq., who had just filched a rag.

But, Sir, my object in writing to you was not to discuss the difference between a London peeler and a Bombay policeman.

What I want to make Mr. Souter understand is that his gentlemen are very inconvenient in the roads. They are always in the way, and it is just as hard sometimes to avoid driving over one of them here as it would be in Cheapside over a deaf old lady.

When I sing out to them to get out of the road, they sing out "Charley Barjow," and get right in front of the horses.

You may be riding a young horse and he will be going quietly enough, but when he sees a policeman come straight at him, then stand at ease and raise his hand to salute you, the horse thinks the man's going to hit him and gets out of his way as fast as he can. The other day one of them was making for me with a staff in his hand, and my horse immediately bolted.

If this sort of thing can be stopped, Sir, the policemen won't be lowered in the estimation of the public or their own, and it may prevent a serious accident.

BUSH RANGER.

NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN.

FROM 6TH TO 13TH JULY 1871.

The murrain among the cattle in Aden continues. I have not heard of its having spread in the interior beyond Lahej. An epidemic in the form of rheumatic fever has broken out in the town, and affected a large number of the native population. Some deaths have occurred from it among the Indians; the Arabs have not suffered so severely, and generally recover in three or four days. Several Europeans have likewise been affected by it in a mild form. There have been no disturbances among the tribes in the interior, and supplies have come in as usual. Rain has been abundant in the districts to the north and north-eastward, and the new crops are coming on well.

Sooltan Hydera of the Foodlee, to whom the revolted tribe of Murakashas has submitted, held a sort of assize on them, charging them with twelve crimes, for each of which he inflicted a fine of 15 female camels. The man who had been guilty of a murder, and whom they, in accordance with Arab custom, declined to deliver up, has been banished from the Foodlee territory.

A report has been received that the Italians have commenced to land coal in Arab Bay.

It is also reported that the Turkish troops have been moving southward from the Asseera country in the direction of Sania. Redeef Pasha is sick, and has applied for permission to return to Constantinople.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—July 7th—s.s. Sumatra from Bombay; H.M.S. Curlew, from Suez; s.s. Australia from Hongkong; s.s. City of Brussels from Bombay. 8th—s.s. Enterprise from Hongkong; Leonidas from Newcastle; Futtel Manna from Jeddah. 9th—s.s. India from Genoa; s.s. Earl King from Hongkong; s.s. Craigforth from Shanghai. 10th—s.s. Scotland from Calcutta; s.s. Euphrates from Glasgow; Accrington from Sunderland. 11th—s.s. Persia from Bombay. 12th—s.s. Euxine from Mauritius; Henry Warren from Cardiff; Geo. H. Warren from Liverpool. 13th—s.s. Hindoostan from Suez.

Departures.—July 6th—s.s. Baroda to Bombay. 7th—H.M.S. Curlew to China, s.s. Albatross to Gibraltar; s.s. Australia to Southampton; French corvette Dupleix to Suez; s.s. Sumatra to Suez. 8th—Royal Saxon to Calcutta; s.s. City of Brussels to Falmouth; s.s. Enterprise to London; Irola to Batavia. 9th—s.s. India to Bombay. 10th—s.s. Earl King to London; s.s. Scotland to Calcutta; s.s. Craigforth to London. 11th—s.s. Euphrates to Rangoon. 12th—s.s. Persia to Genoa.

(Sd.) C. W. Tremenheere, Major-General,
Resident at Aden.

Aden Residency, 13th July 1871.

CAN A DIVORCED MAHOMEDAN WIFE CLAIM MAINTENANCE?

IMPORTANT POINT OF MAHOMEDAN LAW.

At the High Court on Thursday and Friday last, before the learned Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, an important question bearing upon the Mahomedan law of divorce was argued in the case of Hoorbaee v. Cassum Peerbhoy. In this case, on the 3rd October 1870, on a motion made on behalf of the defendant, it was ordered that a writ of *certiorari* do issue directed to John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, for the removal into the High Court of the proceedings taken before him in the matter of a complaint made against Cassum Peerbhoy by his wife Hoorbaee for her maintenance, and the order on Cassum Peerbhoy to pay Rs. 25 per month for her maintenance, and in the matter of an application of Cassum Peerbhoy to cancel such order, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary. There were many other similar cases which had come before the magistrates of police; and, as Mr. Anstey informed the Court, this was made a representative case, on the decision in which depended the fate of the other cases. The case seemed to have excited considerable interest, and the court was crowded by a large number of Khojas.

Mr. Anstey and Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee, appeared for Cassum Peerbhoy. Mr. Anstey moved that the rule for the writ of *certiorari* be made absolute.

Mr. Green, instructed by Mr. Lynch, Pauper's Attorney, appeared on behalf of Hoorbaee, the wife of Cassum Peerbhoy, the applicant, to show cause against the rule. The Senior Magistrate, he said, was not represented, but he understood was present in person. The rule was granted on the 3rd October 1870 on an affidavit made by Cassum Peerbhoy, which the learned counsel read as follows:—

"I and Hoorbaee respectively belong to the Khoja Mahomedan jumat, and according to the custom of the said jumat, we were married by the Cazee about twenty-one years ago; and there is a daughter out of the marriage, who is now of the age of thirteen years. Hoorbaee keeps the said daughter with her and does not allow her to come and live with me, although I am ready and willing to have her under my care and protection. After the performance of the marriage, Hoorbaee lived with me for about six months, and then left me and lived with her parents, and I made several attempts to induce her to live with me, but to no effect, whereupon I laid my complaint before the people of my jumat, and the jumat did interfere in the matter and sent for Hoorbaee to answer the said complaint, but she did not attend the jumat, who thereupon gave me permission to marry another wife; and shortly afterwards, that is about three years after my first marriage, I married a second wife. About two years after my second marriage, Hoorbaee returned to my house and lived with me for about one year, and then left for her mother's house for delivery of the said daughter, and never returned to me. At the direction of the jumat, I used to pay rupees five per month for the maintenance of my said daughter. About six months ago, Hoorbaee applied to the Senior Magistrate of Police for an order against me for maintenance, and the magistrate directed me to pay her Rs. 25 for her maintenance, and I have paid her the sum accordingly up to the 28th August 1870. I laid all the circumstances of this case before my jumat, who fully investigated the same, and on the 29th August 1870, I, with the consent of my jumat, divorced Hoorbaee according to the Mahomedan law and the usual form and custom of the jumat. The divorce writing, which is called Tallaknamah, was given by me in the due form of Mahomedan law before Hoosein Saheb Moorgay, Cazee of Bombay, to whom the mehr or dower money, as per original marriage contract, was paid for being handed over to Hoorbaee as follows—Rs. 125 cash, Rs. 150 for ten tolas of gold, Rs. 140 for five seers of silver, and Rs. 75 for three months maintenance, aggregating Rs. 490; and the said tallak was repeated by me three times before the said Cazee. Afterwards I, accompanied by Ebrahim Saheb, Deputy Cazee, and two persons of the jumat, namely, Noor Mahomed Ebrahim and Goolam Hoosein Fazul, went to Hoorbaee's house, and the said Ebrahim Saheb showed the tallak to Hoorbaee, and I again repeated the tallak three times and tendered the mehr, amounting as aforesaid to Rs. 490, to Hoorbaee, but she refused to accept the same. In consequence of the tallak or divorce having been given by me to Hoorbaee, as aforesaid, which, I am advised and verily believe, is in the proper form, the marriage between me and Hoorbaee has been wholly dissolved; and she is no longer my wife, and is not, therefore, entitled to any maintenance from me. I applied through my solicitor, Mr. C. Tyabjee, to the Senior Magistrate of Police to have the maintenance allowed by His Worship to Hoorbaee to be stopped; but the learned magistrate was of opinion that it was a proper case for the High Court to decide, whether the divorce operated so as to thoroughly dissolve the marriage between me and Hoorbaee, and relieve me from the liability to provide maintenance for Hoorbaee; and he would not, therefore, entertain my application to cancel his order for maintenance, stating at the same time that, as this was a question of Mahomedan law and of great importance to the Mahomedan community, he would be glad to have it set at rest by a ruling of the High Court. Under the aforesaid circumstances, I am desirous that a writ of *certiorari* be issued, directing the Senior Magistrate to produce before this Court all the proceedings had before him in this matter, and that his order for the maintenance of Hoorbaee, so far as it relates to any future payments to be made by me, be quashed or annulled by this Honourable Court."

The learned counsel mentioned that the magistrate's first order for Rs. 25 per month for the maintenance of Hoorbaee was made on the 8th August; and it was on the 29th August 1870 that Cassum Peerbhoy alleged he divorced his wife. Now, the question was whether, after the magistrate's order, Cassum Peerbhoy could be exempted from paying the maintenance allowance. And, in the next place, it seemed to the learned counsel a doubtful question whether this divorce could be of avail for the ordinary purposes for which a divorce is made use of, because there is a custom among the Khojas that a divorce can take place only with the consent of both parties, and with the approval of the jumat.

Chief Justice—There is no allegation of misconduct on the part of the wife?

Mr. Green—No, my Lord.

Chief Justice—Do you say that there is any Khoja custom as to divorces?

Mr. Green—Yes, my Lord, that a divorce can only take place by consent of both parties, and approval of the jumat.

Chief Justice—When a custom of that sort is set up, one expects to have it set forth in all its length and breadth.

Mr. Green remarked that it was stated in Hoorbaee's affidavit that the people of the jumat would prove the truth of her allegations as to the custom of the caste in such matters, but that she could not get them to make affidavits in her behalf, and she begged that they might be summoned and examined.

Chief Justice—You admit that, among ordinary Sunis, that would be a good divorce?

Mr. Green—We are not in a position to dispute that.

Mr. Green proceeded to say that a summons in the case was granted by the Senior Magistrate on the 8th March, and the case was heard on the 28th March, 1870, when the applicant was ordered to pay Rs. 25 per month for the maintenance of his wife.

Chief Justice—At the rate, then, of Rs. 300 per annum, he may legally take another wife?

Mr. Green—He may take three if he pays for them.

Chief Justice—He has continued to pay under protest.

Mr. Green—He continued to pay down to the 28th August 1870.

Mr. Anstey—The magistrate said if he did not pay, his person should be attached.

Mr. Green submitted that the Court could not now interfere with the amount of the maintenance. It was entirely in the magistrate's discretion; and the question for consideration was, whether the magistrate's order could be revoked. That order was made under section 10 of Act 48 of 1860, which says—"If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife or any legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain himself, it shall be lawful for a magistrate, upon due proof thereof, to order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child as aforesaid, at such rate, not exceeding Rs. 50 in the whole, as to the magistrate shall seem reasonable; and if such person shall wilfully neglect to comply with the said order, the magistrate may, by warrant, direct the amount to be levied in the manner hereinafter provided for levying fines; or may order him to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding one month. Provided always that any such person shall be at liberty to apply to the magistrate, from time to time, for a reduction of such monthly allowance, on proof of an alteration in the circumstances of himself, his wife, or child, justifying such reduction." The magistrate considered, and the learned counsel submitted that he considered rightly, that he had no power to alter the order except for the purpose of reducing the allowance on a change in the circumstances of either party. If the husband became poor, or the wife and child became rich so as not to require the allowance, that was a circumstance under which the order might be altered. Then, the word used in the Act was "reduction," the magistrate may reduce the allowance, not stop it altogether. The section does not say the allowance shall cease. The question was, could the magistrate's order, made before the divorce, be interfered with? The magistrate, Mr. Green submitted, had no power to cancel the order. Assuming the divorce to be valid, it was contended that the magistrate was right in refusing to alter the order. The question was whether or not it ought to be further enforced.

Chief Justice—If the husband refused now to pay the allowance, would not the Senior Magistrate be right in refusing to issue execution against him?

Mr. Justice Bayley—Suppose the divorce had taken place before the magistrate's order, would the magistrate have made an order for a monthly allowance?

Mr. Green—Then it would be illegal, no doubt.

The Chief Justice observed that the intention of the Legislature evidently seemed to be that those who would not maintain their wives should be compelled to do so, not that those who have divorced should be compelled to maintain them.

Mr. Green proceeded to read the affidavit of Hoorbaee, the wife of Cassum Peerbhoy, which is in substance as follows:—"It is true that my daughter Heerbaee lives with me, but it is not true that I do not allow her to go and live with her father, nor did he ever state that he was ready and willing to have her under his care, nor has he offered to take her. It is true that after the performance of my marriage with my husband, we lived together for about six months, and during that period I was ill-treated and assaulted by him; and it is not true that I left him, but on the contrary he assaulted me and drove me out of his house, whereupon I went and resided with my mother, who was and is a widow. It is not true that my husband made several attempts to induce me to live with him, nor that he laid complaints before the people of the jumat; but some time previous to the occasion of his marriage with his second wife, complaint was preferred on my behalf to the principal men of the jumat, whereupon the jumat people prohibited him from marrying the second wife until some arrangement for my maintenance, in accordance with the custom of our caste, had been made. On my preferring the complaint and on the second marriage being prohibited, my father-in-law Peerbhoy Assur, the father of my husband, gave a writing to the jumat, agreeing to provide me with food and clothes according to the direction of the jumat; and upon the jumat receiving from the father of my husband the aforesaid undertaking, they gave him permission to marry another wife. It is true that about two years after the second marriage, I went to his house on the occasion of the marriage of my husband's sister; and then remained for about a year. Six months after my return, the second wife of my husband proceeded to her native country near Bhooj, and during her absence my husband lived with me on friendly terms; but on the third day after the return of his second wife, he assaulted me and ill-treated me, and drove me out of his house although I was then pregnant, and I was obliged to go to my mother's house. After about two years, I again preferred a claim in jumat for my maintenance on the ground of the agreement, whereupon the jumat summoned my husband and his father, and ordered that five rupees per month be paid to me for my maintenance, and not for the maintenance of my daughter. My husband did not lay any of the circumstances of this case before the jumat, I mean the jumat to which his father gave the writing, and which directed the payment of rupees five to me, nor did the jumat fully investigate the case on the 29th August 1870 or any other date, nor did the jumat consent to divorce me according to the Mahomedan law and the usual form and custom of the jumat; but on the contrary, the jumat, in accordance with the custom of our caste, would not consent to any such divorce unless a provision were made for my maintenance. I state that the people of the jumat will prove the truth of my allegations as to the custom of the caste in such matters, but I cannot get them to make affidavits in my behalf; and I beg that they may be summoned and examined." The learned counsel said he had got as witnesses the persons who were present at the meeting of the wife's jumat. The allegations of cruelty and ill-treatment, made in Hoorbaee's affidavit, had not been contradicted. She said she could not get affidavits made in her behalf, and she begged that those persons be summoned and examined as witnesses. Mr. Green submitted that the case should be disposed of upon custom, in which event he should call witnesses.

Chief Justice—Are we to have the battle of the two sections of the Khoja community fought over again? Do you then waive all other objections? If not, it will only be to postpone the determination of the case.

Mr. Green was understood to say that he did not know any other course to pursue. When the parties were married, they belonged to the regular Khoja jumat. The learned counsel was instructed to say that she had not heard he was a Suni until these proceedings were commenced.

The Chief Justice remarked they were not now considering the validity of a second or a third marriage. The question was, was not the order for maintenance *functus officio*, and therefore not in operation?

Mr. Green, adverting to the usages of the Khoja community, said they had never been recognised judicially except the usages and customs as to inheritance. An affidavit had been filed showing how the Khojas became separated into two jumats ten years ago. It was the affidavit of Rahim Hemraj, Mookhee, and Ebrahim Soomar, Mahomedbhoy Jetha, and Goolam Hoosein Nanjee, members of the Khoja Suni jumat, which is as follows:—

"The affidavits of Cassum Peerbhoy and of his wife Hoorbaee, respectively affirmed in the above matter, have been read over and explained to us. With reference to the twelfth para of Hoorbaee's affidavit (in which she states that her husband did not lay any of the circumstances of this case before the jumat,) we say that the Khojas about ten years ago separated into two sections called Sunis and Shiahs, and that each section has a separate jumat in Bombay. We belong to the Suni jumat, and have a 'mookhee' and a 'camaria'. Cassum Peerbhoy also belongs to the said Suni jumat, and he and his wife Hoorbaee are subject to it. Cassum Peerbhoy married his wife Hoorbaee in the Suni form, and the original contract of the marriage is registered in the books of the Cazee of Bombay. About the 9th April last, Cassum Peerbhoy laid a complaint before the jumat against his wife Hoorbaee, to the effect that she would not come to his house, but resided in her mother's house against his will, and did not remain obedient and subject to him, and stating all the circumstances mentioned in his affidavit. On such complaint, the jumat sent for Hoorbaee, but she did not attend to such call; and the jumat waited about four months and enquired into the grievances complained of; and at a meeting held on the 22nd August last, the jumat again sent for Hoorbaee to come and say whatever she had to say in answer to the complaint made by her husband, as the jumat was convinced that the complaint was well-founded; and telling her that, on her not attending the said meeting, the jumat would grant him permission to divorce her. Hoorbaee did not attend to such call, and the jumat granted permission to Cassum Peerbhoy to divorce her. The divorce given by him is in the proper form and according to the custom of the said jumat and to Mahomedan law. It is not the custom of the jumat to make any allowance for maintenance to a wife to be divorced in addition to the allowance for maintenance for three months during the "edeot" (*i. e.*, three months time given to a female to marry after she is divorced, or after the death of her husband,) and such allowance is duly made in the divorce given to Hoorbaee; and we say that, save as aforesaid, the allegations contained in the twelfth para of her affidavit are untrue."

Mr. Green said if the Court was going to decide the question whether, according to custom, this was a valid divorce, he should call witnesses. It seemed to him that if the Court upheld what was contended for, it would reduce the section of the Act in question to a nullity.

Chief Justice—But the jumat have a veto on any improper divorce.

Mr. Justice Bayley said he observed from a recent judgment of Sir Richard Couch that the Khojas are not governed by the Hindoo law.

The Chief Justice said the difficulty here was as to which section the parties belonged. The husband said he belonged to the Suni section. Does your client attend the mosque of the new party?

Mr. Green—I am not aware, nor whether females ever attend a mosque.

Chief Justice—As to property, Sir Joseph Arnould decided that it belonged to the Shiah section.

Mr. Green remarked the husband nowhere alleged that he was a Suni—other persons said it for him. The applicant only said he and Hoorbaee were married according to the custom of the Khoja jumat. The learned counsel took the decision in the late Khoja case to imply that one who is a Suni is not a Khoja.

Chief Justice—He has no right to the ecclesiastical property. Are you instructed to deny that the applicant is a Khoja?

Mr. Green submitted that the question was not what he is now, but whether he could alter his position since the marriage in the Khoja section?

The Chief Justice referred to the case of Mahomed Ibrahim Purkar, in which the wife changed her sect,—seceded from Shaffee and changed to Haniffa.

Mr. Anstey said he recollected being counsel in the case. It was the decision of Sir Mathew Sausse and Mr. Justice Couch, that it was competent to her to change the sect and marry according to her choice.

The Chief Justice said he did not think that case would assist them much, because here it was the husband who wanted to get rid of the allowance by becoming a Suni.

Mr. Anstey, in reply, cited the Indian Digest, p. 495, contending that, as there was nothing to prevent a Suni from marrying a Shia, *a fortiori* there was nothing to prevent a Suni divorcing a Shia. Referring to Baillie's Imameia, p. 29, the learned counsel said it was not lawful for a Moorshid to marry any one who was not a "Kitabia" (*i. e.*, of the book;) and page 33, a change of religion was a cancellation of marriage, not a divorce. No divorce was necessary; and if so, what of all that was said on the other side? It was something curious to know how little volition was left to the woman; and the learned counsel here referred to the Imameia, p. 114, on the question what form of words is necessary to constitute a divorce among Shias. A divorce, whether among the Shias or Sunis, could not be pronounced by any authority but one, and that is the husband.

Chief Justice—A divorce seems to be as facile a matter in the Suni law as marriage is in Scotland. Can the husband insist on a divorce if the apostacy is on his part?

Mr. Green referred to the Imameia, p. 29, where it is declared that the wife is entitled to half the dower when the change of religion is on the part of the husband.

Mr. Anstey contended that, if the Court were to try this matter by the Shia law, the result would be still more unfavorable to the wife, the power of the husband by that law being more unlimited. The learned counsel next referred to a work in German by Nicolas von Tornauw, referred to in Morley's Introduction, p. 323. Tornauw says the declaration of divorce is wholly in the will or caprice of the husband, and he is not bound to disclose the causes which move him to take the step. As to the wife, the divorce is unconditionally obligatory upon her, but the husband must give her the dower, the mehr.

Chief Justice—Are you reading from the German edition?

Mr. Anstey—Yes, page 168. The learned counsel proceeded to say the case was simply this. A divorce was pronounced by a competent authority, but previously to the declaration of the divorce, the magistrate had made an order that the divorcing husband should pay so much to his divorced wife. The complainant was then his wife, and the husband was told to pay a monthly allowance for her support. But was that order to operate for ever? Mr. Anstey thought the question had only to be plainly stated to prove its futility. Could the Legislature have intended a magistrate of this presidency to have power to deter a person, against his will, from ever acting according to his own inclination, which he was empowered to do by the law by which he was governed, that is from ever divorcing his wife? If it were so, it would be conflicting with the principle of the decisions already cited.

Chief Justice—I think the question of a change of religion was fully discussed in Abraham v. Abraham.

Mr. Anstey referred to the case of Ord v. Barlow or Barlow v. Ord, and proceeded to argue that there was here a justifying cause for divorce. This lady said she was a Hindu, but it was idle for her to claim under the Hindu law, for a Hindu woman is not entitled to maintenance.

Chief Justice—I may remark that I have been sufficiently long in this country to say that the custom of this sect varies according to the exigencies of the case.

Mr. Anstey cited another case, a Madras case, from the Indian Digest, p. 219 (1 Indian Jurist, old series, p. 1,) in support of the same principle which he cited from Tornauw. All the authorities, said the learned counsel, concurred that the husband's power to divorce was unchallengeable. His client had a perfect right to ask this Court to set aside an order made by an inferior court in its summary jurisdiction, under certain circumstances which could be proved not to exist any longer. Here the marriage contract was the sole ground-work of the jurisdiction, and that having ceased, it could not be contended that an attachment could issue against the person disobeying the order, after the ground-work of the jurisdiction had been removed. The order expired *ipso facto* when the marriage contract, under which it was made, ceased to be. The learned counsel now asked that such order be set aside.

The Chief Justice said there was a difficulty as to setting aside the order. As the matter came before this Court, it was admitted on all sides that the order, as made by the magistrate, was valid. If it was valid, the application made to the Senior Magistrate to set it aside was wrong. He might have been asked to stay the execution of the order. Now, what this Court had to say (both parties agreeing to have the case decided on its merits) was whether or not this order was to be further acted upon; and whether there was any special custom of the Khoja community which limited the right of the husband to divorce his wife according to Mahomedan law. Mr. Green alleged there was a custom as to divorce in the Khoja community, and the Court must receive evidence on that point.

Allarakia Soomar, mookhee of the Khoja caste, belonging to Aga Khan's party, and Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, belonging to the same party, were examined as to the alleged custom; and the Court adjourned.

Friday, 21st July.

Mr. Green, having by suggestion of the Court examined the "tallaknamahs," divorces, in Mr. Fox's office, and which were in evidence in the case of the Advocate General v. Aga Khan and others, read four divorces granted to Khojas by the Cazee of Bombay.

The Chief Justice said it would now lie upon Mr. Green to shew an exclusive custom among the Khojas of the other sect, whereby consent was necessary. It was admitted that this marriage was according to the Suni form. The question before Sir Joseph Arnould was very different. It was as to the trust on which the property was held.

Mr. Green—It does not follow that because the marriage was in the Suni form, therefore the parties solemnizing it were Sunis.

The Chief Justice said it was admitted that this was a marriage according to the Suni form. This man was a Suni—he himself alleged that he was a Suni. The Court had it admitted by Mr. Green's own witnesses that he was and is a Suni. But it might be desirable to have further evidence.

Khakee Pudumsey, the kamaria of the Khoja community, was called as the next witness, and was affirmed.

Mr. Green—Well, if your Lordship is of opinion that he has always been a Suni, it is no use our examining any other witnesses.

Chief Justice—No. I don't think. Have you any other evidence, Mr. Anstey, of Khoja divorces?

The witness Khakee here withdrew.

Mr. Anstey said the Cazee's books were in Court, and would show many other divorces among Khojas granted by the Cazee. The entries would be produced by the Cazee's deputy.

Mahomed Ibrahim bin Mahomed Ismail, Deputy Cazee of Bombay, produced the Cazee's books of divorce from 1844 to the present time. From these books the witness specified seven cases in which divorces had been granted by the Cazee to Khojas, to some with, and to others without, the consent of their wives.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said both he and his learned brother were of opinion that the validity of the divorce in this case had been established. This man no longer belonged to the larger section of the Khoja community, who had excommunicated him and many others; but that fact could not deprive him of his right by Mahomedan law to divorce his wife. It is the Mahomedan law that a man has a right to divorce his wife. The fact, again, whether true or not, that his wife belonged to the other section, could not deprive him of his right of divorce. Granting even that the consent of the jumat were necessary, the husband had obtained the consent of his jumat. The Court expressed no opinion as to the consent of the Suni jumat or that of the Khoja jumat being necessary. The applicant here had got the consent of the jumat to which he belonged; and the Court did not consider he was bound to get any consent of a jumat to which he did not belong. He was a Suni Mahomedan—that was established by the last witness—and he had been known to belong to the sect for the last five and twenty years. The Court thought that the ground-work for the order was now removed by the divorce, and they could not consider it an order binding upon Cassum Peerbhoy. Whether he had or had not tendered her sufficient dower, was a question not raised here, but which might be raised in another suit. Whatever the Mahomedan law gave the wife in the matter of dower, he would be liable to give; and that Mr. Lynch might perhaps be able to arrange with the solicitor on the other side. The Court did not think the magistrate ought any longer to act upon the order or to issue execution. The divorce was proved, and the order was *functus officio*. Their Lordships had thought it better to express their opinion at once, so as to prevent further time being wasted by the examination of witnesses. The Court did not quash the order or set it aside, as it was a proper order when made; but they did not think it was an order that ought to be continued in force. There would be of course no costs.

Mr. Green—The amount tendered is what is dower, and I ask that they may be ordered to pay that.

Mr. Anstey contended that the monthly allowance paid since the divorce ought to be deducted from the dower.

The Chief Justice ordered that the amount of the dower, Rs. 490, should be reduced by Rs. 250, the allowance for ten months continued after the divorce; and that the balance, Rs. 240, should be paid over forthwith to Mr. Lynch for the pauper.

Mr. Anstey said there was a question as to the custody of the child, who was now of the age of fourteen years.

Mr. Green said they were not pressed for such a question.

The Chief Justice said the Court could not entertain that question on the present application.

Mr. Anstey remarked that, as to his learned friend not being pressed by the question, he must have read the statement in the affidavit; and if it was not gone into now, it would be necessary to sue out a *habeas corpus*—that's all.

The Chief Justice said the Court could not interfere with the custody of the child upon the present application.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.

In May last one Cassi, woman, was tried before the Session Judge of Sattara on a charge of murder, and, on being convicted, was sentenced to death, which sentence was confirmed by the High Court. We now learn that the sentence has been commuted by Government to one of transportation for life.

AFGHANISTAN.

On 21st June, the following letter, dated 8th June 1871, was received by the Ameer from Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan and the Commander-in-Chief:—

"We have been informed that, on his return to Herat, Fukeer Mahomed Khan, trusted agent of Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan, withdrew the advance guards of his master from the Ooskun and Rodguz border. No other information has been received regarding Herat matters as yet. Nothing is known regarding the intention, or otherwise, of Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan to proceed to Cabul. None of the people who were sent by us to bring correct news regarding Herat matters, and the intentions of Mahomed Yacoob Khan, have yet returned.

"Undoubtedly we shall not leave Killa Dukhtur, in the Sebzwar territory, so long as we are not assured that he has gone to Cabul. A correct account regarding his departure, and the withdrawal of his advanced guards, will be submitted on return of our spies."

On the authority of Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan's letters the durbar officials had expected that the disturbances would be adjusted, but, at the time the above letter was received they supposed that he would not come.

The Ameer proposed to come out himself from Cabul on the 26th June, and after halting at Deh Mozung to proceed onwards on the 29th. On the 21st and 22nd one hundred and forty camel-loads of magazine stores were sent from the Bala Hissar to Deh Mozung, but carriage for the troops who were to accompany His Highness has not then been completed.

It was reported that Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan had sent the families and children of the late Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan, the Commander-in-Chief, and of his other adherents, from Herat to Candahar.

Letters received from Candahar on June 26 reported that the Cabul troops had sent Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan, and his younger brother, Sirdar Mahomed Kassim Khan, to Candahar on ponies under a guard of two cavalry regiments. The Ameer, therefore, wrote to General Sufdar Ali Khan to send Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan honourably to Cabul on his arrival at Candahar.

On the above date messengers stated that Sirdar Mahomed Ayoob Khan, Shahghassee, Attaoolla Khan, and others, had written to Mahomed Yacoob Khan not to go to Cabul, on the ground that, while such disaffection had been stirred up in the Cabul troops that the Commander-in-Chief had been killed, God knew what would happen to the Ameer at Cabul. From the communications of the officers of the Cabul troops, it appears that after the death of the Commander-in-Chief, the troops remained quiet, and appointed Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan their commandant. Also that, on receipt of intelligence regarding the death of the Commander-in-Chief, Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan wrote a reassuring and a conciliatory letter to the army from one stage this side of Furrah, and promised to join them shortly. The messengers from Sebzwar report that, after the demise of the Commander-in-Chief, the army plundered the whole of the property belonging to Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan, and that by the same gunshot by which the Commander-in-Chief was killed, Aka Syud Ruza, Heratee, who had been sent by Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan to discuss Herat matters with the Commander-in-Chief, was seriously wounded on the knee.

SPORTING.

CRICKET MATCH.

The Cricket Match between the Sergeants Royal Artillery, Kirkee, and the Finance Cricket Club was played on the ground of the latter on Thursday. The day was all that could be wished at this season of the year, the sun being well shaded all day, with occasional slight showers of rain. The ground was in good condition, and the arrangements made consequent in such a meeting were excellent, and reflected great credit on the management of the secretary. Major-General Barr, the Controller of Military Accounts, was present during the whole of the afternoon, and evidently was much interested in the game. The bowling of Penstone and Smith on the Finance side, and that of Farrell of the Royal Artillery, proved very destructive. The match resulted in the defeat of the Royal Artillery by 9 runs and 10 wickets. Subjoined are the scores:—

Sergeants, Royal Artillery.

1st Innings.

Hayden, b Mullins	5
Farrell, Schoolmaster, b Smith	7
Brewer, b Smith	3
Elliott, by q m s, C McDonald, b Smith	1
Elliott, bde s m, b Smith	10
Gee, by s m, b Mullins...	0
Stowe, b Mullins	10
Cox, not out	24
Collinson, b Smith	3
Duff, run out, b Mullins	2
Toadman, b Smith	1
Byes 6, Leg-byes 2...	8
Total...	74

2nd Innings.

Hyden, b Mullins	0
Stowe, c Penstone, b Mullins	8
Elliott, bde s m, b Penstone	0
Elliott, by q m s, stumped Morris, b Penstone ...	8
Cox, b Penstone...	0
Gee, by s m, b Penstone	2
Toadman, c and b Penstone	4
Farrell, Schoolmaster, stumped Webb, b Mullins ...	3
Collinson, b Penstone	1
Brewer, not out	3
Duff, c and b Penstone...	2
Byes 5, Wides 3 ...	8
Total...	39
Grand Total...	113

Finance Club.

1st Innings.

Mr. Turner, b Farrell	25
Mr. Morris, b Hayden	13
Mr. Webbe, b Farrell	8
Mr. Penstone, b Farrell	1
Mr. Mullins c Toadman, b Hayden...	3
Mr. McDonald, b Farrell	4
Mr. Hayter, b Farrell	0
Colonel Day, c Elliott, b Farrell	2
Mr. Miller, b Farrell	1
Mr. McNee, c Toadman, b Hayden	13
Mr. Smith, not out	5
Byes 1, Wide balls 1, No balls 1...	3
Total...	78

2nd Innings.

Mr. Turner, c Stowe, b Farrell	10
Mr. McNee, not out	28
Mr. Smith, not out	6
Total...	44
Grand Total...	122

—*Poona Observer.*

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN" ON THE THEATRE.

The *Bombay Guardian* of Saturday says:—

"We have been asked to reply to this question: 'Do theatres owe their origin to religion, the pure and holy religion of the Bible, or to the vitiated taste of degenerate men?' We do not know how high an antiquity can be claimed for theatrical representations. They were in vogue among the Greeks four or five centuries before Christ. The statement that theatres owe their origin to religion, was probably made by some one who had in mind the Mysteries of the middle ages. Roman Catholics took Scriptural subjects for certain rude dramas that were acted in public at the festivals. If this was what was referred to, we do not think the argument a very happy one. It was a deplorably corrupt Christianity that delighted in these representations; a Christianity that ignored the command of Christ to give his words to men, and gave them this entertainment instead.

"We are asked again: 'Is it lawful and right for a professed follower of the Lord Jesus, who is exhorted to keep himself unspotted from the world, not to love the world, to come out from it and to walk worthy of his vocation, to attend a theatrical performance, or to perform on the stage?' Our correspondent does right to couple the two interrogatories here put. If it is not right to perform, we do not think it right to attend a performance. We suppose that in the abstract the mere carrying on of dialogues or colloquies by different speakers, and the doing of it in a life-like way is not blamable; and we could conceive of dramas the witnessing of which might be profitable. But looking at the theatre as it is, and as it almost always has been, we think the tendency of it demoralizing, and would be very sorry to have it recommended to Christian men. We are well aware that there is something most demoralizing in the idleness of barrack life, and many friends of the soldier think it a good thing to get him interested in theatricals; but observations of the effect of this on soldiers, made by those who had the opportunity, satisfy us that this is not at all the kind of recreation needed for him. Pious men who have been led into this indulgence, have soon lost their interest in religion. Drink and profanity seem almost inseparable from it."

THE AHMEDABAD HORSE SHOW.

The following is the report of the Collector of Ahmedabad to the Revenue Commissioner N. D. regarding the horse show held at Ahmedabad on 17th and 18th March. The total number of mares and young stock exhibited was 171, of which number 123 were mares in foal and with foal at foal, 23 colts, and 25 fillies:—

Ahmedabad, 21st March 1871.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that a horse show, as ordered in Government resolution 1655, dated 22nd April 1869, Revenue Department, was held at Ahmedabad on the 17th and 18th instant.

Mr. Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon Lamb was good enough to attend, and the committee was composed of Veterinary Surgeon Rogerson and Mr. Bulkley, of whom the former was on the committee last year and the latter the year previous.

There was a total of 48 head of young stock as against 26 last year, and one of 123 brood mares as against 47 last year.

When it is remembered that excepting the show at Dholka in 1869, which was only a tentative affair, this is but the second show held in Guzerat, and that of the present establishment of stallions the great majority are but newly entertained, I would hope that the results may be considered satisfactory. It should not be forgotten that the greater number of breeders live beyond this district, and are, therefore, less likely to exhibit their animals than those in British territory. His Highness the Gaekwar's territories, in particular contain great numbers of our young stock.

I have no doubt that year by year this show will increase in popularity, and we shall very soon see dealers attending it for the purchase of likely animals. A decided interest in horse breeding is being created, and owners are coming prepared to ask for the services of particular horses. Of these the English stallion Blackbird is decidedly the favourite.

I will leave to Mr. Lamb to give his professional opinion on the young stock and the condition of the stallions.

These with one exception continue in charge of Mr. Strip, whose services are always given heartily and intelligently as also gratuitously.

Mares continue to come in large numbers, and are often sent away for want of available stallions.—I have, &c.,

A. A. Borrodaile,
Acting Collector.

Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon's Office,
Poona, April 21st, 1871.

The exhibition of young stock, the produce of Government stallions, at the Ahmedabad horse show, on the 17th and following days of last month, was most satisfactory and encouraging, showing, as it conclusively did, the great superiority of this produce over the indigenous breed of the country. This superiority is manifest in size and symmetry, in bone and power, and in a comparative freedom from unsoundness. Crossing the country mares with good English or Arab stallions is hereby shown to be attended with the most promising results, and the generally good condition of the young animals, as well as of the brood mares, proves that the owners have learned to appreciate the necessity and advantage of feeding their breeding stock liberally. This, combined with their improving judgment in selecting a stallion suitable for each particular mare, and the healthy feeling of competition incited amongst them by these prize shows, and the encouragement they receive from Mr. Borrodaile, affords great room to hope that in time a really good breed of horses may be established in the country, producing horses suitable as remounts for the army, though for many years such colts will probably sell for more than remount prices.

The Government stallions present were a show in themselves, being nine superb horses in the highest health and condition, which reflects great credit on Mr. Strip, who has charge of most of them.

W. Lamb,
Officiating Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon.

PASSENGERS FROM CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

The following passengers from Calcutta arrived at Madras on the 19th inst., per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steam ship Simla:—

From Calcutta to Madras—Hon. Mr and Mrs Loch, Miss Loch, Mr McPherson, Mr Lake, and Mr Barleben.

From Calcutta to Galle—Mr Blechynden, Mr Carr, and a Syce.

From Calcutta to Brindisi—Mrs Dobbie.

From Calcutta to Southampton—Mr and Mrs Handley, child, infant and native servant, Mrs Hubbard and 2 infants, and Captain Bent.

The Simla sailed next day, taking the following passengers:—

From Madras to Southampton—Rev and Mrs Newport and infant, Mrs Grylls, Mrs Bird, infant and European female servant, and Colonel G Gough.

From Madras to Brindisi—Dr and Mrs Nash and child.

From Madras to Hongkong—One Private and one Lascar (13th Regiment N I).

From Madras to Singapore—Two released Chinese convicts.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Sanatana Dharma Rakshini Sabha.—At the monthly general meeting of the Sabha held in Calcutta on the 16th instant, the president, Rajah Kalikrishna Bahadoor, intimated that no definite suggestion had been made at the last sitting of the sub-committee, regarding the two questions of polygamy and the bartering of girls for money. He hoped, however, that, as the subjects were of considerable importance, something definite would be done at the next meeting, which, he trusted, would be well attended.

Floods in Sind.—Beyond a place called Jhelly, near Sukkur, some eight miles distance, a bund was constructed at the cost of Government, and it entailed an outlay of some of Rs. 15,000. Owing to recent inundations, the bund gave way, causing an immense amount of mischief, such district as Mudhaijhee, Sakjhee, and Kalaiwaree, and small villages, about twenty in number, were entirely submerged, fortunately unattended with loss of human lives. The waters found their way into the Shadadh Wah, and caused it to overflow its banks, thus doing serious and extensive damage to the cultivations thereabouts. The gauge of the water in the canals at Jacobabad showed, up to date of latest advices, 13 feet; any increase in the height is sure to be attended with injurious consequences. All such casualties as those we have just chronicled, are attributable, of course, to heavy falls of rain.—*Sind News*, July 17.

Khoda Bux's Application.—The following is a genuine application for an "English writership." What such men are good for we scarcely know, but they do manage to get employed occasionally. They must soon be cut out by the rising generation now in our schools, and then relapse into the ever increasing class of *Baboo Loafers*:—

"Sir I humbly and most submissivly beg to inform you an application by your genius and hospitable nature that there is any vacancy as English writership Please boon me to it. I will prey health and wealth and long life.

Sir I was employed in the Officers Mess R. A.——— and in the Officers Mess—Regiment———

Sir Pardon to my fault that I send to you bearing letter.

Your most obedient candidate,

—*Indian Public Opinion.* Khoda Bux, writer.'

A strange tale comes to us from Bhaug. A Moslem devotee, following the calling of a *fakir*, a few months ago found himself in Bhaug, where he gave out that he could cure all manner of diseases, like a second Holloway; numbers flocked to him, but whether they derived any benefits from his healing powers does not transpire. The Khan of Khelat would appear, however, to have looked on the man with kindly eyes, and granted him a plot of land, on which he built a small house. The *fakir* about two or three months ago called around him all the *fakirs* he could muster in the place, and told them that he would die on the following day, giving them directions how to dispose of his effects. He also informed them that shortly after his demise a tree in front of his tenement would yield fruit which would resemble plums in taste and appearance; the tree, be it remarked, being a common jungle one which yields no fruit; the man died as he predicted, and the tree has lately given fruit. The tidings of this miraculous feat have drawn large gatherings of people from all parts towards the deceased fakir's late tenement, and preparations are being made to build a mausoleum over his remains, and to "canonize" him as a saint. Hindus and Mussalmen offer their adorations to his manes.—*Sindian.*

SIMLA.

A letter from Simla, dated the 16th instant, mentions a very heavy fall of rain, accompanied by loud peals of thunder early that morning, and it is feared that reports of more damage to life and property may be expected.

A peculiar feature of the "rains" at Simla this season, is the constant electric display; scarcely a day passes without a thunder-storm, and several accidents have occurred from these storms, though happily without loss of life.

Two more persons (natives) were killed by falling rocks a few days ago, and the cart road between Simla and Kalka is described as impassable; indeed, the old road was also closed for some days owing to the fallen rocks and earth upon it. In fact Simla has been unfortunate this season in many ways. Death has been busy, and however pleasant the temperature may be, there has been, and is still, a good deal of sickness about.—*Englishman.*

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE AND GENERAL OFFICERS.

We hear that the proposed Camp of Exercise has caused something very like a panic among some of the elderly brigadiers and colonels. Assuming the number of troops at six thousand, there will be two generals and five or six brigadiers on the ground; and it is the qualifications of these officers, rather than those of their subordinates, which will be most severely tested. The regimental officers of the different arms will learn a good deal without much risk of exposing their supposed deficiencies, but any incapacity on the part of the higher officers in command of divisions or brigades will lead to open confusion and a public breakdown. We take it, however, that this is precisely one of the benefits which will accrue from camps of exercise. They will test the capacity of senior officers for practically handling the masses of troops whom they command. Underlying the army agitation at home is a widespread impression among Englishmen that our military system does not produce generals able to direct military movements on a large scale, and that a war is half-over before they get rid of the incapables, and the right men come to the front.—*Englishman.*

As old Van Shroomps was giving his youngest son, who was inclined to be lazy, a good cowhiding, the boy cried out: "Oh! don't, fadder; it makes me shmart!" "Dat's shoost vat I vants," said the old man, as he whacked away with renewed vigour.

PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON'S INDIGO AND TEA CROPS.

(*Friend of India.*)

We regret to learn that the fair prospects which a few weeks ago seemed before indigo planters are not now likely to be realized in many instances. In May last the districts of lower Bengal had as fine a show of the plant as could be desired, but the heavy and continuous rain of June has reduced the produce far below the average, and many "concerns" which promised very favourable results will, we fear, make little more than a saving season, particularly to the eastward where manufacturing is now drawing to a close. During the present month the weather has been more favourable, but we have complaints that the plant does not recover as might have been expected. In Maldah and Moorshedabad some plantations are doing well, but in Purneah and Bhaugulpore there has been considerable loss by inundation, and it is clear that in lower Bengal generally the season must fall far short of that at one time anticipated. From Tirhoot and Chumparum however the accounts are good, and if these important districts realize their present prospects, the total out-turn of the season may yet prove a full average. The home telegrams show that in the July auctions, the better classes of indigo are bringing advanced rates, and although no actual business has yet been done "for arrival" we believe 260 rupees have been offered and refused for a well known Tirhoot "mark." Upon the whole the tea season seems progressing favourably. In some parts of Assam there has been rather a scarcity of rain, but the Cachar and Darjeeling gardens are doing well as to quantity of leaf though the teas from both districts compare unfavourably with those of last year in strength. This is the more to be regretted as the material fall in value which has taken place in the London market ought to render planters doubly careful with respect to their manufacture; the public sales held in Calcutta during the last few weeks show that for everything of desirable quality,—that is teas possessing strength and pungency—there are ready buyers at the full equivalent of home rates, but weak teas meet with little favour, as being very difficult to dispose of in London.

PENSIONS OF CIVILIAN JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.

(*Pioneer.*)

From the speech made by the Hon. L. S. Jackson at the meeting of subscribers to the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund, held at Calcutta on the 1st ultimo, to consider the proposals of the Secretary of State in regard to the surrender to Government of the accumulated capital of the fund, we gather that that gentleman intends to claim a pension of £1,200 a year as a High Court Judge, should he complete the required 12 years' service in that capacity, as well as an annuity of £1,000 as a retired civilian on the Bengal establishment. A similar claim is, we imagine, likely to be put forward by other Judges of the Calcutta High Court, and we hope that whenever it is advanced it will be peremptorily negatived. The recognition of any claim of the sort is to be deprecated in the interests both of the general public and of the Civil Service—in those of the general public because it was never intended that civilians who serve the qualifying period as High Court Judges should receive pensions over and above the Civil Service annuities (and we cannot help saying that we believe this intention was very generally understood); and in the interests of the Civil Service, because so largely increased retiring allowances would unduly influence fortunate occupants to hold on to their seats on the benches of High Courts. The rule of enforced retirement after 35 years' service does not apply to Judges of the High Court who are appointed *durante placito*, if not *quamdiu se bene gesserint*, by Her Majesty, and it will, we think, be conceded that the non-operation of that rule (combined with high allowances and a higher pension than falls even to a Lieutenant-Governor's lot) makes the position of a High Court Judge very pleasant to a man who prefers sedentary to administrative work. The interests of the Civil Service are moreover in this respect identical with those of the public, for such appointments but seldom fall to the lot of its members till they have completed the period of residence entitling them to ordinary annuities; and we much question if justices of that standing—shall we say "in fair round belly with good capon lined?—can efficiently discharge the very onerous duties of the High Court for more than five years. We strongly object to High Courts becoming, as Sudder Courts too often were, refuges for the lean slippered pantaloon."

THE UPSHOT OF DECENTRALIZATION.

(*Pioneer.*)

Seven months have passed since the decentralization orders of December 1870; and we may perhaps usefully review what the several Governments have done in the exercise of their new powers. The Madras Council was, when the decentralization orders appeared, already discussing a broad scheme for municipal taxation and management, and had been for some time debating a new measure for imposing rural taxation for local purposes. Madras in truth is fortunate in having an adviser like Mr. Arbuthnot, who knows the country and the people well, and who seems to possess that rare gift, or acquirement, a genuine capacity for finance. Perhaps both Mr. Arbuthnot's tax bills might have become law, even if the decentralization resolution had not been issued. But if we are to judge from Mr. Norton's speech, the local Legislature would not have passed the two bills so readily, if the orders of Lord Mayo's Government had not made the matter emergent. The municipal rates will of course be spent in towns; but much of the rural rates (40 lakhs in all) will be available for provincial expenditure. The decentralization scheme has thus contributed to impose 40 lakhs extra taxation on Madras. In Bombay there had been for some years a considerable rural taxation for local purposes; and the fruit of decentralization in Bombay has been a license-tax on trades and callings, estimated to yield five lakhs, and a scheme for making certain towns and cities pay an extra lakh-and-a-half towards the cost of their police. We need scarcely mention the abortive "Feasts Bill," which was happily abandoned after great opposition and much ridicule. In Bengal no extra taxation has been imposed for provincial purposes. The much debated Road Cess Bill is to be spent locally and for local purposes; still its supporters doubtless pressed their bill all the more keenly when they saw that the decentralization orders left Bengal to pay for and to make its own roads. We hardly expect that the Bengal Government can carry on long without extra taxation for provincial services; roads and civil buildings are distinctly being starved this year in Bengal. And the Lieutenant-Governor in his Budget Resolution avowed his fear that some extra taxation would be needed for 1872. Meanwhile he is cutting "his coat according to his cloth;" and he certainly seems to have cut down the police expenditure a good deal. His budget, however, gave liberal grants to education and hospitals. We in the N. W. P. have made our way 'straight before us, by applying the rural cess of ten per cent on the land-revenue to all temporarily settled districts, and by raising an acreage cess on permanently settled districts. Three quarters of these cesses are to be spent in the districts which contribute them About fifteen lakhs of this new taxation may be said to be due to the decentralization scheme. A license tax on trades was at one time proposed for N. W. P., but it was happily found that we could get on without it. In Oudh the only result of the decentralization scheme has been a light cess on the land, which will probably yield four or five lakhs of rupees. In the Punjab the Government, acknowledging that the rural classes are well off and are lightly assessed, imposed a cess of six per cent. on the land-revenue, which will yield eleven lakhs to the provincial treasury. In the Central Provinces Colonel Keatinge has secured considerable reductions in the police and jail services; the only additional taxation he has imposed falls upon the trading classes, who will now pay one per cent pandhari tax on incomes between Rs. 500 and 750 a year, instead of paying one per cent. income-tax as they did last year. The Central Provinces have managed also to remit the pandhari tax on about a lakh-and-a-half of poor artisans and weavers, who used to pay eight annas pandhari in the year. So far as we can learn there has been no fresh taxation in British Burmah under the decentralization orders. It was at first stated in the local papers that a few extra annas had been added to the Burmah salt tax, which at present is barely one-sixth of the Bengal tax. But it was subsequently said that the new Chief Commissioner, Mr. Eden, who had been so warm an advocate for additional taxation on salt in Bengal, remitted the extra annas on Burmese salt almost the instant he reached Rangoon.

So far as we can ascertain, the practical results of the decentralization order have been these: It has contributed to secure considerable economy in jail and in police expenditure; and it has resulted directly or indirectly in extra taxation to the amount of—

40 lakhs in Madras.
6¼ „ „ Bombay.
30 „ „ Bengal.
11 „ „ Punjab.
15 „ „ N. W. P.
5 „ „ Oudh.
None „ „ Central Provinces.

We acknowledge, however, that the Madras rural cess and the Bengal road cess would probably have been imposed even if the decentralization orders had not issued; so that if we deduct these taxes, there remain only 36½ lakhs of extra taxation directly due to the decentralization orders. But against that increase may be fairly set the remission of 125 lakhs of imperial income-tax. The provincial budgets certainly show that the local Governments are more careful to prevent waste in the spending departments, like police and jail, than they used to be under the old *regime*. Indeed we fear that in some provinces roads and civil builings will be starved, or at any rate will be on very short allowance, during the current year. It is worth remarking that the Chiefs of the several provinces by no means always agree on main principles of policy. Thus we see that Bengal is laying additional burdens on permanently settled estates, only after two or three years of very hot discussion and correspondence. Madras imposes her rural cess without much debate as to the arguments against such a tax during the currency of a settlement which in some districts has been concluded for thirty years. In Oudh the fresh land-cess professes to rest on the good-will of the taluqdars, who are said to have received it with acclamation. We in the N. W. P. had much committee-sitting, minuting and debating before we imposed an extra cess on districts for which a temporary or permanent settlement was still remaining. The Punjab Act for imposing a cess of six per cent on the land-revenue, quite irrespective of settlements and such like matters, was blandly proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and gaily accepted by the Council, without a single reference to the terms of the existing settlements. Indeed the purport of the debate was that the Punjabis were so very well off, that the new cess might just as well have been pitched at a much higher rate. The Chief Commissioner of Nagpore on the other hand goes out of his way to announce in his budget manifesto that on no pretence whatever can an extra cess be imposed during the currency of a thirty years' settlement. If it had been a Napoleonic statesman who made such a peremptory announcement, we should have confidently expected to see a land-cess proposed for the Central Provinces the very next year.

On the whole it seems to us that the several local Governments have loyally done their duty under the decentralization orders: they have kept down the spending departments; they have not stinted schools or hospitals: when they saw their way they have imposed fresh taxation: where they did not see their way, they have reduced their P. W. grants. To our mind the weak point in all the projects for local taxation is that no Government except Bombay has made the trading classes, who are just escaping from the income-tax, bear any share in the new national burdens. *Pace* Mr. R. Knight, we still hold that the traders and bankers of India ought to contribute to the public treasury something beyond the salt tax, which, in the Bengal Presidency, falls on them and the ryots alike at a rate of Rs. 1½ or Rs. 2 per annum for each family.

THE VOLUNTEERS FOR THE 19TH N. I.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

After a great deal of ado and much fuss in collecting volunteers to make up for the deficiency of men in the 19th N. I. at the Straits Settlements consequent upon the disbandment of No. 1 company of that regiment, we hear that the proposed augmentation will not take place until September. Were it not an extremely painful and dangerous experiment to trifle with the feelings of men, we should regard the disgraceful fickleness of the authorities concerned simply as so much moonshine; but with the experience we have had so recently and the fearful consequences which resulted from indecision and supineness on the part of some responsible department of the Government on a previous occasion, we cannot refrain from enquiring how it is that a further delay has been ordered in the present instance. The majority of the volunteers, numbering some 80 men, are married, and have been drafted from the strengths of corps serving in the mofussil stations of the presidency. These men disposed of their families by sending them to their respective villages, not anticipating for a moment that on their arrival at Palaveram they would be called upon to stand still doing nothing for nearly two months ere they embark. The inducement for sending away their kith and kin was undoubtedly the expectancy of batta and some increment, sufficient to enable them to maintain two separate establishments, but they find that they have trudged all the way to Palaveram to be deceived and mortified by disappointment; for how can men feel otherwise when shifts and changes are made which run them close for funds, and their expenses are increased in their domestic circles, owing to the blunders of Government officials who are expected to see that every precaution has been taken to stave off complication, long prior to the arrangements for transfer take place. The collecting of the volunteers has been going on ever since No. 1 company of the 19th was disbanded. The passages for these men and officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, were actually secured, and just as they were on the eve of embarkation it is discovered that the season of the year to undertake a voyage to the Straits Settlements is unpropitious.

With all deference to the opinions expressed by the wise folks who have made this recent discovery regarding the inclemency of the season, we beg to differ with their opinions *in toto*. To delay embarkation until September next will be to prolong the misery and discomfort of the men who have so cheerfully volunteered, and of their wives and children who have been forced to part from them. It will have the effect of rekindling bad feeling in the bosoms of every man who has been deceived and disseminate more widely than ever a feeling of distrust and estrangement from Government. Can any one wonder at their men running rusty, becoming discontented and ultimately evincing all the elements of mutiny under such circumstances? If the Government express surprise, we certainly do not. We blame the authorities more than we do the men for the former disruption, although we strongly set our face against a defiance of constituted authority where respectful representations and remonstration might have rectified any evil that had cropped up. To undertake the voyage in September would be to court that very danger and risk which it is now being sought to avoid, for we doubt if any sailor of experience would deny that there could be no more dangerous season than September for vessels plying off the coast of Sumatra. If danger is apprehended now, there will be tenfold more to guard against by the fearful procrastination that is contemplated, and we advise the authorities before it is too late for them to do so, to reconsider the subject of embarkation of the volunteers to reinforce the 19th N. I. Detention of the volunteers here is to be unfair and illiberal to them as much as it is to the men of the 19th Regiment who are now from paucity of men called upon to perform more than their fair share of duty by the detention of the drafts here. If dissatisfaction pervades this batch here on account of detention at the presidency, a like feeling, from a like cause, must to some extent pervade the men garrisoning the Straits.

A RIVAL TO THE P. W. D. IN THE ART OF "HOW NOT TO DO IT."

(*Englishman.*)

The much-abused Public Works Department of India would appear not to be the only department under the British Government where ignorance and extravagance are said to prevail. A strange and eventful story has come to us from England by the last mail, regarding the doings of the scientific authorities at Woolwich, which, we think, could hardly be surpassed by the Indian department, against which so many hard things have been said and written.

During the Crimean war, Mr. Robert Mallet, the well-known Civil Engineer, was under instructions from Lord Palmerston's Government, commissioned to make two great 36-inch mortars, one of which was to have been sent to the Baltic, and the other to the Black Sea. These mortars were constructed to throw shells of a ton and a quarter weight, and capable of containing bursting charges of above 480lbs. of powder to ranges up to nearly 2,800 yards. Had they been used, it was believed that the opinion of the Military and Naval authorities of all nations would have been that a new power had been discovered. It was said by committees appointed to report upon these mortars that with regard to Sevastopol, "no resources could have prevented all the defences on the south side from being devastated by a succession of such mines sprung within them, or those on the north side sharing the like fate." And with regard to Cronstadt, which Sir Charles Napier—"Black Charles"—declared impregnable, it was reported—"The casemates of Cronstadt—like everything else of masonry, probably, that the hand of man has put together since the Pyramids—must have crumbled under such irresistible bolts." Fortunately for Russia, if unfortunately for the Allies, peace was declared before these destructive weapons were ready for use. Their cost to the nation was about £14,000, and since their construction they have remained an object of wonder to the cockney tourist visiting the Plumstead Marshes, where they were mounted on elm beds. About the end of the year 1868 the Superintendent of the Carriage Department represented that one of the beds was decayed and unsafe, and recommended dismounting the mortar. This was negatived by the Ordnance Select Committee, and propping up suggested. The Inspector of Works at the Woolwich Arsenal proposed, however, to blow up the bed by gun cotton. This proposition was brought before the then acting Director General of Artillery, who sanctioned it, and Sir H. Storks, to whom it had to go for final sanction, according to official routine, appended his signature to the paper, and the order for the experiment was given. The great object which the authorities wished to gain, next to the removal of the decayed elm bed, appears to have been economy in the expenditure of public money for such a purpose. To have rigged up what engineers call "sheer legs," and have lifted the mortar off its bed and deposited it clear of bed and platform without injury to anything, would have cost, it was calculated, about £20. This expenditure was considered so enormous, and was so revolting to the economic feelings of the Ordnance Department, that they consulted the Chemist of the War Department as to whether the work could not be done cheaper. That gentleman's opinion was that it could—and he undertook to carry out all that was required for the small cost of 12s. and 10d. to Her Majesty's Government. A proposition so attractive in a financial point of view was irresistible to the authorities, so accordingly Mr. Abel, for so the chemist is named, was entrusted with the job. Holes were accordingly bored in the rotten elm bed, and charged with gun cotton, which was exploded by electricity. The result was the destruction of the elm bed, and according to the official report, "a great feature of novelty—the accomplishment of great mechanical work by perfectly unconfined gun-cotton, the force of which was instantaneously developed through the agency of a small initiative detonation" (electric detonating fuses were what were used). The report goes on to inform the Government that the total amount of gun-cotton used in the operation was 7lb 6¾ oz., "the cost of which at the present retail price was 12s. 10d.," and even 1 lb. of this cotton, it is stated, might have been saved.

Thus for twelve shillings and ten pence an important work was accomplished, and a new discovery made as to the explosive force of "unconfined" gun cotton. But now comes another side to the picture. Mr. Mallet, the designer of these mortars, comes to hear of what has been done, and he inspects the work accomplished. The following, according to his letter to the Secretary of State for War, is the result that has been achieved for 12s. 10d.:—

"What has been done is to destroy one portion of the mounting of the mortar, and to completely destroy nearly every portion of the heavy metallic mounting of the timber bed, so that it is now quite unserviceable for another or new bed. The safety of the mortar itself (the cost of which was £7,000 sterling) has been seriously risked by its fall, and though, thanks to its strength, it presents no injury to the eye, I will not undertake to say it is uninjured. The professed object has not been obtained, for the mortar still lies upon the *débris* of its bed, and that upon the decayed timber platform which has been partially burnt by careless extinction after explosion, so that, after all, the removal of either is still impracticable without the use of the 'sheer legs.' These were the 'legs,' to avoid the cost of erecting which the gun-cotton experiment was ordered. The net result obtained at the small cost of 12s. 10d. has been to destroy serviceable iron work which cost upwards of £100—to possibly injure a mortar which cost £7,000—and to leave the work required still undone." This little story has come to light through Mr. Mallet, who, receiving no replies to the expostulatory letters sent by him to the Secretary at War, has at length published the correspondence. In one of these letters he states, "A more unparalleled case of wanton waste and destruction was never come to my knowledge, one wholly inexcusable, because utterly useless, even as eliciting anything not before well known as to the explosive effects of gun-cotton." After this who will say that the Public Works Department of India is alone in the art of knowing how to blunder and waste money? It would appear to have a more successful rival in England.

"Berkely, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass. To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills.

… financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE CALCUTTA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

Letters from Australia inform us that the company engaged by Mr. Lewis for Calcutta is better in every respect than any that has hitherto paid a visit to this city, care having been taken in engaging the artists that not only the principal, but the minor, parts in the different pieces shall be efficiently represented. This it is which makes the representations at the Theatre Français so far superior to those of any other theatre, and the London critics noticed with astonishment a short time since, that in the company from the Français then playing in London the leading actors and actresses often appeared in the most trivial parts. Mr. Lewis has not only been particular in engaging his company, but has made arrangements for producing many of the latest pieces from the English stage. Thus we hear that Frou-Frou, Medea, Play, Man and Wife, Randall's Son, the Palace of Truth, and Not such a Fool as he Looks, all London novelties, will be produced. It should be borne in mind that the Mr. Burdett Howe engaged as leading gentleman, is not the Mr. Howe who appeared in the company which played in Calcutta last season.—*Englishman.*

THE ATTACK ON THE BUTCHERS IN THE LOODIANA DISTRICT.

We regret to learn that the Umritsur massacre has been enacted over again at Raikote in the Loodiana district. About midnight on the 15th instant a gang of ruffians attacked the mohulla of the butchers situated outside the town. One man and one woman were killed, and seven persons were so seriously wounded that their lives are despaired of. As at Umritsur none of the victims profess ability to identify the murderers. The Deputy Commissioner, accompanied by the District Superintendent of Police, started for the scene of the murders within an hour after receiving the information. Raikote is on the border of the Nabha State, and distant about 35 miles from Loodiana.

A correspondent kindly sends us the following details:—

"About 11 o'clock on Saturday night the 15th instant a murderous attack was made by a party of ten or twelve armed men upon the butchers at Raikote, one of the principal towns in the Loodiana district. The butchers' quarter is as usual on the outskirts of the town. At the time of the attack most of the persons were either sleeping outside opposite their doors, or upon the roofs, of their huts. Two persons were killed—a man and a woman; four were dangerously, and probably fatally, wounded, a man, two women and a young boy about three years old; and three are maimed for life, two young girls and an infant. Curiously the butchers, against whom the attack was directed, and of whom there are only two, escaped uninjured; one was sleeping upon the top of his hut, and the other was absent on business, but the victims are chiefly members of their families. The outrage resembles that which lately occurred at Umritsur; the District Officer, the Police Officer, and the Civil Surgeon, started for the scene immediately on receipt of the information. There is at present no clue to the perpetrators of this cowardly crime, and opinion is divided as to whether they were Akalies, Kookurs, Sainsees or Bhowriahs,—the latter two being notorious tribes of desperate thieves living on the desert borders of the district."—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE RAVEE.

The Ravee has been high in flood all last week, but the wooden bridge is still standing bravely, though the action of the current has in some places had a perceptible effect on its evenness. The chief body of the current now flows along the Lahore side of the stream. Its greatest depth last week was eighteen feet, and now it is about fourteen or fifteen feet. Its speed was so great that the water on the Lahore side was said in flood time to run at a higher level than the water near the opposite bank. Large logs of wood and whole trees, branch and root, were swept down against the piles of the bridge, and although men were stationed with boat hooks to turn them endways and slip them through, it did not prevent the bridge being a good deal knocked about. About a hundred yards from the southern bank the rails got into a rather serpentiny condition in consequence of some of the piles canting over a little. About a hundred anchors have been laid out up stream, and more than fifteen hundred bags of sand have been dropped in above the bridge to secure the piles from the great scour of the floods. It is intended next cold season to take measures for greatly strengthening the structure. Till recently there were no means of crossing the bridge except on trolly, or by stepping from sleeper to sleeper, a dangerous task for a nervous person. Even now there is only a single plank laid along one side of the rails. It is surprising how few accidents have happened, and curious to see how coolly the natives, wholly unaccustomed to such walking, step smartly on from plank to plank, crouching down or getting over the side when a trolly passes, and resuming their journey. One native lost his life the other evening by falling through. He had got nervous and two others were assisting him on. He however made a false step, and the grasp of the others slipping he fell into the river and was drowned in spite of the efforts of the native boatmen who swam after him. Another man, we believe, had a fall, but escaped with a broken collar bone.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE BATTLE OF DORKING.

(*Scotsman.*)

A constant course of self-depreciation is generally the mark of exceeding vanity or exceeding folly; and if this, being true of an individual, is not also true of nations, Great Britain is relieved of some charges that might otherwise be made against her. For there can be no doubt that in no country in the world is there such an inclination to disparage the national resources and the national ability to meet pressing difficulties as there is in this. If the Crimean war was not actually caused by the peacemongering of some men here, it was greatly helped by it; and periodically since, as before, then we have had delarations loud and general that our glory had departed, that we were effete, that we were effaced from Europe, that we had no army, no navy, no artillery, no organisation, no anything that could save us from the destruction with which we were and are threatened by nations that will come down upon us without any warning. For months past dreary prophecies and assertions of this kind have formed the political stock-in-trade of a good many people, and among other results they have led to the embarrassment of the Government in the House of Commons. It was because of the general prevalence of these gloomy views that the work of a general reorganisation of the army was undertaken at a time when the nations from whom we might have feared or expected attack were too much weakened by fighting to undertake any new conflict. In close keeping with the talk that has led us into difficulties about our army is an article in the May number of *Blackwood's Magazine*—"The Battle of Dorking"—the fame and name of which is in all the counties. Somebody the other day said it was of the "Tory Alarmist" order. Since then the author has written to say this is a misdescription; but his objection is to the political part of the epithet. He does not, indeed he could not, deny that the article is alarmist, for it is meant to show that we have neither naval force sufficient nor army strong enough in numbers or organisation to defend the country. The article has been republished in separate form, so that it may become even more widely known than it is as yet. But the assumption is fair that the more it is read the less it will be believed in. Everybody may admire its style and its likeness to a real account of a serious affair, but very few will think it merits more real attention than a speech of Sir John Pakington or an assertion made by Lord Elcho that he is the only independent member of Parliament.

There has, indeed, rarely been anything more absurd than this "Battle of Dorking" as an effort to appraise possibilities and give judicious warning of our shortcomings. Let any one look for a moment what is the position in which Great Britain is to be placed before an army can ever attempt to land on her shores. There is to be at the same time a rising in India, a war with America, a Fenian rising, or rather a threatened Fenian invasion in Ireland; and with these difficulties on our hands, we are to declare war apparently against Germany and Russia because Holland and Denmark have been annexed to one or other of these Powers. At the same time, part of the navy is to be guarding the West Indies, part checking privateering in the China Seas, part endeavouring to protect our colonies on the Northern Pacific shore of America, part looking after Fenian filibusters off the west coast of Ireland, and the "best part of the fleet" decoyed down to the Dardanelles. Well, that is an ugly enough state of things—so ugly, in fact, that it cannot be taken as the likeness of any possibility. If any such set of difficulties occurred together, it would be more wonderful than anything narrated in ancient or modern history. But events grow still more wonderful as we get on. Somehow, a small fleet is got together, and, after many useless delays, goes into the North Sea to meet the enemy, who has got a large fleet, and a couple of hundred thousand men on board transports, part of which are British ships that were in the enemy's ports when war was declared, and upon which an embargo had been put. The enemy's war ships make no effort to meet ours in fair fight, but, dropping torpedoes into the water, sheer off, leaving our eager sailors to rush on to their doom; which they do, only one ship getting back to Portsmouth. That is a capital way of disposing of our sea defence. It is something like the way in which the villains are got rid of in penny romances; though the likeness only applies to its effectiveness. Its ingenuity is greater than that found in most novels—though after all, the real originator of the idea was Captain Bobadil. Somebody proposed lately that, by way of change in the manner in which murders were usually brought about in sensational works of fiction, a wicked woman might be made to kill the good person who thwarted her evil intentions, by dropping a heavy opera-glass from her box in an upper tier at the theatre upon his bald and benevolent head in the pit below. But the idea is weak and foolish by the side of the romance of "The Battle of Dorking." There is a story somewhere of a man who, being resolved to commit suicide, took poison, tried to shoot himself, endeavoured to hang himself, and got into deep water, not being able to swim; and yet with all his elaborate preparations he could not get rid of his life. According to the author of "The Battle of Dorking," Great Britain must have been equally careful to ensure her own destruction before her first line was broken. All the array of deadly preparations of the would-be suicide is as nothing to the picture of the careful deprivation of all means of defence which there must have been in our case before the enemy's flotilla could get fairly on its way to our shores. The very heavens apparently must favour the invaders. They are to have mist to hide their movements, favouring breezes to cross the seas, and a calm in which to land. Then we are to make little or no use of our telegraphs. Everybody, including the Government is to be unaware of the landing of the enemy's army until it has actually taken place. The fortnight or more since the declaration of war by ourselves has been wasted. Apparently no preparations have been made anywhere, and, of course, when an attempt is made to check the enemy at Dorking, it fails. There is confusion everywhere; London is taken, and the whole country falls helplessly into the hands of the conquerors.

Is there a sane person who believes any such sequence of events as that in "The Battle of Dorking" to be possible? And it must be borne in mind that the failure of almost any one of the arrangements for our defeat would save us from it. It is useless to discuss all of them in detail. They are based on the theory that the country has an idiotic Government, cannot use the most common of scientific appliances, and is cut off from communication with every other part of the world; while the teachings of science, military and naval genius, the weather, and the sea shall all be on the side of the enemy. If this is to be so, of course there is no use in our trying to defend ourselves. If our ships are to be destroyed before they can fire a shot into the enemy, what is the use of our having ships? If our enemies are to be armed with the power of the Vril-ya, while we remain with only the best arms human inventiveness has produced, why, there is nothing for it but extinction. If the powers of earth, sea, and air, of heaven and Germany, are to be leagued against us, there is an end of the matter; we can only bow our heads and submit. As it is, however, in the belief that we have as good weapons as any likely enemy; that we have a better fleet than any possible enemy; that our sailors are as skilful and as brave as any in the world, there does appear to be some chance of our being saved. Moreover, it may be more than doubted whether with the capture even of London our assailants would either have conquered us or made themselves secure. Would no other part of the country make any stand? And what would become of our scattered fleet? Would not everything be given up to save home? and the fleet decoyed to the Dardanelles, the ships on the west coast of Ireland, the vessels on the American coast—would they not come back and make things uncomfortable for the enemy? Of course they would be of no use against the mysterious powers of destruction that the enemy seems to possess; but if these powers were unavailable—and very little attempt is made to describe them—it is more than likely that the enemy who had landed upon our shores would find himself in a very ugly trap. Anyway, even the most timid of Britons may read "The Battle of Dorking" without being greatly excited. As a clever *jeu d'esprit* it is worth everybody's reading; as a sketch of probabilities or even possibilities it is almost grotesque. Count von Moltke will not be induced by it to plan any early descent on our shores. But he may wonder that there should be found people in Great Britain whose idea of patriotism is, that it consists in declaring that we are bunglers in war, and at the mercy of any Power that chooses to send a force against us.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Monday, June 26.

[CONCLUDED FROM SATURDAY'S "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

Cross-examination continued.

The Solicitor-General—Now, then, having heard this letter, do you still say you were only three or four days at Valparaiso?—Yes, so far as I can remember.

Is this (handing another letter) also dated on the 29th of June?—Yes.

Do you still then adhere to the statement?—Yes, according to my memory I was three or four days at Valparaiso.

Then are the letters wrong?—No, it was I who was wrong, and not the letters.

Do you think you misdated those letters to your father and Mr. Gosford?—I dare say I did.

What motive could you have for doing so?—I don't say I did it.

Were the letters correctly dated or not?—No doubt they were.

Were you then at Valparaiso on the 29th of June?—That is what I am thinking of. I can't say, I'm sure. I am not prepared to swear I was not at Valparaiso on the 29th of June. My impression is I was not. I can't explain it, but my memory is very strong I was only three or four days at Valparaiso. I might have taken the Valparaiso note paper with me, and written the letters up the country.

Then you will not deny perhaps you were at Valparaiso at least as late as the 29th of June?—I don't think I could have been.

The Solicitor-General here began to read a letter, in which Roger Tichborne said he was writing in a French hotel at Valparaiso.

During a discussion which arose as to whether a word was "build" or "built,"

Sergeant Ballantine said the word in the original was "built," when it should be "build," but in the printed copy in the hands of the Solicitor-General the rendering was "build." It was wrong for the Solicitor-General to call emphatic attention to false spelling only where it suited his purpose; and he objected to the letters being read from a false transcript.

The Judge agreed with Sergeant Ballantine, and having the letter in his hand asked how the word dearest was spelt in the printed copy.

The Solicitor-General did not reply, but proceeded to argue that he was merely using these letters for the purpose of a date, and to show when the plaintiff left Valparaiso. If there was any discussion, he would withdraw the letter.

The Chief Justice—No, excuse me. You have certain copies there in print. The word in the letter is "built" and in the copy is "build." What I wanted to know is whether your copy is correct in other respects. In the next line of the original letter "derest" for "dearest" occurs—tell me what it is in your copy. Please do me the favour, because as a matter of right the letters should be read from the originals.

The Solicitor General was proceeding with his argument——

The Judge—As a matter of order you have no right to read from the copy at all.

The Solicitor General began to argue the point.

The Judge—Will you please answer my question as to the word dearest, which in the original is "derest?"

The Solicitor General—Well, in my printed copy it is "dearest." (Laughter of a somewhat derisive character).

The Judge—Then we must have the letters read from the originals by the officer of the court. When you were reading other letters, Mr. Solicitor, which were not at all pertinent to the case at the time, you called attention to the small i's and the peculiarities of spelling and pronunciation. Sergeant Ballantine, therefore, has a perfect right to ask that these letters of Roger Tichborne's should be read in the same style. It turns out that your copies are not correct, and Sergeant Ballantine has a perfect right to ask that what you read shall not be an inaccurate transcript.

The Solicitor General said he would withdraw the letter, and the usual adjournment took place.

After the midday adjournment reference was made again to the letters, and it was explained that Valparaiso was not written in the original.

Now, I ask you whether you will swear you left Valparaiso before the 1st of July?—(No answer.)

Did you leave before half-past seven in the morning of the 1st of July?—(No answer.)

Were you at Valparaiso as late as the 1st July on the first occasion?—I think not.

Will you swear you were not?—I will not.

On going from Valparaiso to Santiago did you reach at half-past five in the afternoon a place consisting of a few scattered huts called Cassa Banca, where there is a solitary Englishman?—On the second occasion I was not at Cassa Banca. It is a short distance from Valparaiso. There is an English hotel there, but I do not know whether it was kept by an Englishman who had been there many years. Between Valparaiso and Santiago there are hills. It is up and down all the way. I can't say whether I arrived at Santiago before the Saturday night, the 2nd of July, but my impression is that I was there before. I won't swear that I was there before. Moore was with me. He became ill. I am speaking of the first occasion. I did not remain at Santiago as long as ten days; it was seven, eight, or nine days. There is an English hotel at Santiago. I then started to go back to Valparaiso. I expected that the Pauline was to sail early in the month on her northward course. I started from Santiago under that impression, and I then took the route by Mellipilla. My visit there was between my first visit to Santiago and my return to Valparaiso. I slept in Castro's house at Mellipilla four, or five, or six nights, but not continuously. My return to Valparaiso could not have been before the end of July. I have not ascertained from Lloyd's the day when the Pauline left Valparaiso on her northward course. That I swear. If any one else on my behalf ascertained it they have not informed me. The last time that I was in South America I passed over the same route as in 1854.

At the same time you sent your daguerreotype home from South America to Lady Tichborne, did you send to Sir James and Lady Tichborne your journals?—I think not.

Will you swear you did not?—No, I will not.

Is that letter in Lady Tichborne's handwriting (letter shown to witness, with a request that he should not read it)?—Yes.

Upon your oath did you not send home to Sir James and Lady Tichborne your journals?—I believe not.

Will you swear you did not?—I have no recollection of having done so.

Will you swear you did not?—No; I cannot swear.

Did you keep a journal of your travels?—No, I kept a diary.

Cross-examination continued—When I got to Buenos Ayres I went to Montevideo, and from Montevideo to Rio Janeiro. Before I went on board the Bella at Rio I did not come across a person of the name of Thomas Oates. I have no recollection of such a person. I have no recollection of seeing him three days before the Bella sailed, but I might have met him at the hotel without knowing him.

Had you a passport?—I had not.

Did you go on board the Bella the night before she sailed?—I did not.

Did you leave without a passport?—Yes.

Was it the rule at Rio that no captain should take a passenger from there without a passport?—It was.

Did you go on board the Bella the night before she sailed and have tea and supper with the captain and Oates?—I did not.

Did Oates go away at nine o'clock?—He might have gone away; I was not on board at all.

Had you a conversation with him and the captain as to your being without passports?—How could I have a conversation with him when I did not know him?

Answer my question—I might with the captain, but not in the presence of Oates.

Next morning did Oates come on board early?—As I don't know Oates, how can I tell?

You know now there is such a person as Oates?—Yes.

Have you read his evidence in this case?—Of course, and I never read so many lies put together before (Laughter.)

Was the captain's name Burkett?—Yes.

Do you remember Burkett and Oates advising you to go into the lazaretto under the deck of the Bella to prevent your being found out?—I went down there.

Was it your object to get out of port without the cognisance of the Government officer?—It was.

Cross-examination resumed—Captain Burkett advised me to go into the lazaretto, and I went there. It is a room where the stores are kept.

Did the steward cover the entrance with light packages, tea chests and the like?—I believe it was blocked up.

Did Captain Burkett remain standing on the trap-door?—Really I don't know. Considering I was inside, how could I see what was outside? (Laughter.) I don't remember. A cabin table was not put over the trap-door. I suppose afterwards the ship was visited by the Government officials. There was no other passenger on board the Bella besides myself. She was towed out and went on her voyage.

Did you ever see any one who you were told was Oates afterwards?—I believe I have. At Croydon he came down with Detective Whicher. That is the only time I ever saw him. I do not recollect seeing him before Mr. Roupell in Chancery.

You have denied being at Lloyd's. Now, let me ask you in the presence of that man who is standing up (a gentleman near the jury-box) were you not at Lloyd's looking at some books?—I have no remembrance of being at Lloyd's.

Will you swear you were not at Lloyd's two or three hours, and had out books in the presence of that man?—I will swear I have no remembrance of having been at Lloyd's at all. I don't think I know where the place is. I have been at several places with Mr. Holmes.

Have you no remembrance of going down into the cellar at Lloyd's?—I have no remembrance of having been down in any cellar.

Will you swear you were not?—I have no recollection, and went down into the cellar to look at the books?—If I did so it must have been with my attorney, but I have no knowledge of it. Even now I believe I have never been.

Will you swear you never did?—Yes; I will swear I never looked over any books in a cellar in my life. I don't know where Lloyd's is.

I tell you it is at the Royal Exchange—Then I have no recollection of being at the Royal Exchange.

Will you swear you have not been there to examine books?—I don't think it is fair to ask me. If I have done so I won't deny it.

To the Judge—I don't believe I have been there.

The Solicitor-General—Will you swear you did not go to Lloyd's, at the Royal Exchange, and stay there between two and three hours soon after you came back to this country?—Do you mean by myself?

Answer my question—Well, I cannot say. I went to some places with Mr. Holmes, but I don't know where. If I have been to Lloyd's it has been in his company. I have no knowledge even at the present moment of having gone there. I am quite certain I was not there two or three hours together looking at books.

Did you not ask for the books relating to the Bella and the Osprey?—I swear I never did.

Did Mr. Holmes in your presence ask for these books?—Not in my hearing, or to my knowledge.

Have you no recollection?—I won't swear he did not.

What made you state most positively just now that you had not been at Lloyd's?—Because I am still under that impression.

Will you swear you have not been there?—I will not. If that gentleman says I have been there I won't deny it.

Did you go there again after an interval of three or four days for the same object?—I am certain I never was at the place twice. I may have forgotten once, but I could not have forgotten twice.

Now, the ship sailed, and, as you say, went down. Before I pass from Chili, and take you to Australia, let me ask you am I right in saying you first knew Arthur Orton in August, 1855?—Yes.

And I think you have said you never went by that name in South America?—Never.

At any time?—No.

Nor for any time?—No.

The Judge—What name did you pass by in South America?—Roger Charles Tichborne.

Always?—Yes.

The Solicitor-General—You cannot have any doubt about that? That you positively swear?—That I positively swear.

Did you hear in 1868 from Don Pedro Castro, your old friend, that a person named Chevaro Barra had been saying something to him and your other friends in Chili?—Yes.

Did he say you had passed in Chili or South America as Arthur Orton?—He asserted so.

Cross-examination resumed—I knew that from Castro. Upon that information Mr. Holmes, my attorney, I believe, wrote to Castro; but I cannot say he communicated the answer he received.

The Solicitor-General referring to Castro's letter, asked the claimant how he could account for his writing:—"No one has known the real Arthur Orton here, but Sir Roger bore that Christian and surname; and he replied, "I cannot be answerable for what another person says."

Did Mr. Holmes inquire of you what that passage meant?

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine said he objected to that question, upon the same grounds that he had objected the other day to evidence being given of what passed between attorney and client.

The Solicitor General—Then I withdraw the question.

The Solicitor General—Is it true that in South America you asserted yourself to belong to the English aristocracy?—I don't remember having done so. I don't think it is probable I did.

Can you swear you did not?—How can I swear it?

Did you say that in England you had played with the Queen's children?—Certainly not (laughing).

Is that an invention?—It is a falsehood.

That is not true?—If any one says such a thing they tell a confounded falsehood.

It is a falsehood of your friend Don Pedro Castro?—It is a falsehood if said by any one.

Did you at any time state that your father was Chancellor of the Queen? This was an allusion to another passage in Castro's letter—I did not (laughing again).

You never said anything of the kind?—I never did.

Cross-examination continued—I have read portions of the evidence given under the Chili commission. I still persist in saying that I did not go by the name of Arthur Orton in Chili at any time from 1848 to 1851. I most solemnly swear I did not during any part of that time.

Do you still persist in saying that the time you spent in Chili was in 1853, and not in 1850?—Yes; I swear that.

Do you persist in saying you did not bear the Christian and surname of Arthur Orton all the time you were there?—I tell you I never used the name in my life.

The Judge—You did not pass as Arthur Orton or Arthur Horton?—By neither the one nor the other.

The Solicitor-General—You persist in saying you used the name of Roger Charles Tichborne, and that only?—Yes.

Now, you started in the Bella to go to Jamaica and America?—To Jamaica and New York.

The Claimant then gave the names of the persons whose acquaintanceship he made during his three weeks' stay at Mellipilla in 1854, and was cross-examined as to what language he used to these Spanish people. He said, although he did not know Spanish then, he managed to make himself understood, as some of them spoke French, particularly Castro's wife. He then continued—I told my own counsel that I was very intimate with Castro. I became so by staying in his house, and his wife used to tell him what I said. That was how our friendship was formed.

The Claimant was then cross-examined as to the voyage. The Bella was ship rigged. I don't know how many tons burden she was.

What was her cargo?—I did not know when I was on board, but I have ascertained since from Mr. Holliscombe. (The Claimant here said he had by mistake called the ship's chandler Cox, but his real name was Fox, and he had also given the name of Bennet by mistake for Bennetine.) Mr. Holliscombe, of Rio, told me the cargo was logwood and coffee.

What sort of weather had you?—It was very rough the night before she went down.

What was it when she went down?—Oh, it was very fair weather.

There was no difficulty in launching the boats and getting into them?—No more than ordinary difficulty.

Were there any other passengers on board?—None.

Was she fitted up for passengers?—Yes. She was not fitted as a passenger ship, but she had accommodation for a few passengers.

For how many?—I can't recollect.

When did she sail?—On the 20th April, 1854, I think.

Is that your recollection, or have you ascertained it from Lloyd's books?—Certainly not from Lloyd's books.

You may assume that date is quite correct. How did you ascertain it?—I suppose you are going to allude to my letter from Australia when I said it was the 22nd.

Ah, you are too quick for me. I was just going to allude to it. (Laughter.) You have given the date of the 20th April, 1854, with singular accuracy?—Of course I have heard about it since.

How came you to say in your letter to your mother from Wagga Wagga that it was the 22nd April? You knew I was coming to that?—There is no fear that if I make a mistake you will take me up fast enough. (Laughter.) I got the 22nd from my memory. I was under the impression that it was the date. I had kept no note of it or anything. If I had I should not have made a mistake. The last letter to my mother from South America in 1854 was written at Rio just before I started. I told my mother that it was written on the 22nd. For the future I shall give no dates to you, and then I shan't make no mistake. (Laughter.)

Had you seen an Australian advertisement of the loss of the Bella when you wrote the letter from Wagga Wagga of the 17th January, 1866?—I think not; I am not certain whether I had or not.

Surely you can recollect that after so long a separation from your mother?—The advertisement distinctly stated the Bella left on the 20th, and if I had seen it I should not have said the 22nd.

You had not seen any advertisement?—That I am sure of.

You said you were under the impression that you were picked up by the Osprey?—Yes.

What sort of a vessel was she?—A large vessel.

Larger than the Bella?—I should think larger.

What was her port?—I don't know.

Was the Osprey not painted on her boats or deck?—I don't recollect.

Why, you were three months on board. Do you mean to say you don't know what port she hailed from?—I do not.

Did you not ask any one on board?—I was ill nearly the whole time.

You never thought of asking where she came from?—No.

Nor are you quite sure of the name of the captain who saved you?—I am still under the impression that it was Lewis Owen or Owen Lewis.

But which name went first you don't know?—I do not.

Can you tell me whereabouts she picked you up?—Whereabouts in the sea?—Certainly not.

You never inquired of the captain?—I think not.

You went then by the name of Tichborne?—Yes.

They knew you to be a young English gentleman?—Yes; and they treated me as such.

Did you live with the captain?—Yes; I did when I was able.

Cannot you recollect the name of the captain at whose table you dined when you were able during the three months?—I tell you that was his name as far as I can remember.

Did you not find out where she was going?—I did not.

Was she a passenger ship?—There were passengers on board.

Can you give me the name of any of them?—I cannot.

Had you not the curiosity to inquire where the ship was coming from or where she was going to?—Very likely I did, but I don't recollect at present.

In reply to other questions, the Claimant said he made no acquaintances on board, and that the passengers appeared to be English. He then went on to say—They talked English. There were eight or nine passengers. I can't tell you where the ship came from. She did not stop anywhere after I went on board. I think she went straight to Melbourne, but I am not sure. I was delirious for a long time. If she put into any other port they would have left me there, no doubt. I was over two months delirious. There was no medical man on board. I used to have a little medicine. The captain, I suppose, gave it to me.

Can you recollect whether during the voyage the Osprey touched at the Cape?—Touched at the Cape? Good gracious? Who spoke of the Cape?

I ask you whether she did?—Certainly not.

You are quite sure of that?—I have no knowledge of her having stayed at the Cape. The crew were English, but there were some lascars on board. I never found who the owners were. I have not the slightest idea what her cargo consisted of. I don't know whether I paid the captain anything or not. I have some faint recollection of giving him a cheque, and, if so it must have been on blank paper. I had no money upon me. I can't say whether he asked me for a cheque. I have nothing more than a faint recollection of the matter. The cheque would have been drawn on Glyn's if I gave one. It appeared that when the cheque arrived there were no funds at the bank. Mr. Hopkins told me that my money was taken from Glyn's before the cheque arrived, and they asked to have the cheque left at their office for a short time. Afterwards the cheque was sent down to Hampshire, and my signature was seen and acknowledged by Mrs. Greenwood. The cheque, I believe, was returned to Glyn's. I don't know whether they have now got it. That must have been the cheque. I wrote no other. It must have been drawn on board the Osprey, before I left the ship. I cannot say positively what I gave it for. The only things I could have drawn it for would be clothes taken out of the ship's stores, and wines and spirits, or anything else I might have had when on board. I cannot recollect the amount of the cheque. Mr. Hopkins told me it was between 17*l.* and 18*l.*

It being more than five minutes after 4, the further cross-examination of the claimant was, as his request, postponed at this point. The Court then adjourned.

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SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

On London—6 months' sight	1s. 10½d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand	1s. 10¼d. „
On Paris—6 months' sight	242 Francs.
Letters of Credit	1s. 10½d. „
Ditto for Italy and France, payable in Gold without Commission	1s. 10½d. „

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at two per cent. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at three per cent. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

Interest at four per cent., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th May 1871.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
Messrs. Glyn & Co.,
and
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India and China.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months' sight at 1/11 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 15/16	„
3	do.	1/10 7/8	„
2	do.	1/10 3/4	„
1	do.	1/11 11/16	„
On demand		1/10 5/8	„
On Scotland		1/10 5/8	„
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10 1/2	„

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest Charged

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months............ 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 1 to 2 „ .... 4 per cent. per annum.
„ on other approved securities
3 Months............ 6 per cent. per annum.

Interests

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annl
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

H. K. GREGORY, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1871.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

Chief Offices:
64, Princes Street, Edinburgh;
61, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

Chairman of the General Court:
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, of the Punjab, G.C.B., & K.C.S.I.

Directors in Edinburgh:
Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart.
David Davidson, Esq., Treasurer, Bank of Scotland.
J. F. Walker Drummond, Esq.
Charles Gairdner, Esq., Manager of the Union Bank of Scotland,
John Craigie Halkett, Esq., jr. of Cramond.
Alexander Howe, Esq., W.S.
Evan Allan Hunter, Esq., W.S.
G. Auldjo Jamieson, Esq., C.A.
R. B. Maconochie, Esq., of Gattonside.
Sir Alexander C. Ramsay Gibson Maitland, Bart., M.P.
Frederick Pitman, Esq., W.S.
James Campbell Tait, Esq., W.S.
David Baird Wauchope, Esq., Merchant, Leith.

Directors in London:
John White Cater, Esq., Merchant—Chairman.
Charles Morrison, Esq.—Deputy-Chairman.
Richard Baring, Esq., Merchant.
Richard Brandt, Esq., Merchant.
Philip Charles Cavan, Esq.
Edward Cohen, Esq., Merchant.
John Fleming, Esq., Merchant.
Pascoe du Pre Grenfell, Esq., Merchant.
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence.
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq., Merchant.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Banker.
Baron John H. W. Deschroder.
George Young, Esq., Merchant.

Solicitor:
Sir W. R. Drake, 46, Parliament St.

Auditor:
George Murray, C.A.

General Manager:
David Smith, W.S.

The Directors beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the Life Business of the Company in India, they have established a Branch Office in Calcutta.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of—

1	The Accumulated Funds in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting, as at 31st December, 1869, to	£2,203,659	
2.	The Paid-up Capital of the Company	250,000	
	In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of	£1,750,000	
3.	The Life Revenue, which for 1869 consisted of:—		
	Life Premiums	£269,387	
	Interest on Funds, &c.	94,217	
			363,604

The Rates of Premium are moderate and generally lower than those of other offices.

Reduction to English Rates without Medical Certificate, or fresh examination.

Nine-Tenths of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.

The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December 1875.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS, viz.:—
H. M. Aitken, Esq., Merchant.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
F. D. Chauntrell, Esq., Government Solicitor.
R. A. Lyall, Esq., Merchant.
Capt. H. P. Lovell, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.
Medical Officer, Dr. C. Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
Manager, W. B. Walls, Esq.
Law Agents, Messrs. Collis & Co.

Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Or from the Agents at

Agra	T. Bailey, Esq.
Akyab	Agent of Bank of Bengal.
Colombo	Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Dacca	J. J. Gray, Esq.
Dinapore	Messrs. F. Smyth & Co.
Galle	Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Howrah	John Lindley, Esq.
Kishnaghur Districts	Archd. Hills, Esq.
Kurseong (Darjeeling)	C. J. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq.
Madras	Messrs. C. Shand & Co.
Mirzapore	Messrs. Hamilton, Brown & Co.
Rangoon	Messrs. Buchanan & Co. and
Bombay	W. NICOL & Co.

April 1871.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES,
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS, &c., &c.

London Houses:
MARK LANE, CITY, AND COCKSPUR STREET, STRAND.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR LONDON AND BORDEAUX HOUSES.

C. P. & Co. have the pleasure of submitting a Revised Abstract of their well known BRANDS of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

DRY CHAMPAGNES— Rs. 40*+, Rs. 36*, Rs. 30*.
Ditto MAGNUMS— Rs. 80.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33. Rs. 38.
PORTS— Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
BREAKFAST CLARETS— Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.
DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*.
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON— Rs. 21.
NUITS— Rs. 26. CHABLIS— 26*.
BRAUNBERGER— Rs. 25-8*. FORSTER TRAMINER Rs. 34.
JOHANNISBERGER— 42*. RUDESHEIMER— Rs. 27*.
MARCOBRUNER— Rs. 34. HOCHHEIMER— Rs. 24*.
COGNAC— Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8. RUM—Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8. GENEVA—Rs. 19
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*. BITTERS—Rs. 20.
MARSALA—Rs. 16. MADEIRA—Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*. Those marked (+) shortly to arrive.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by themselves.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, by Messrs. Moline & Co., to arrive.

TERMS.

Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

Club, Mess, Ball, and Steam-ship Store Contracts entered into. Full particulars and detailed descriptive price lists to be obtained at our Offices,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED, by an ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, RESIDENCE, and STABLING for one or two Horses, in the Fort. Would have no objection to board with an English Family.—Address Z., Office of this Paper.

WANTED, for the Government Medical Stores, Bombay—

1 Head Assistant. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem.
1 Assistant .... „ „ 90 per ditto
2 Ditto .... „ „ 80 per ditto
1 Ditto .... „ „ 70 per ditto
3 Ditto .... „ „ 50 per ditto

And 11 Compounders at from Rs. 40 to Rs. 20 per mensem. Applications with Testimonials to be sent to the Principal Medical Storekeeper, Byculla.

W. DYMOCK, Surgeon,
Principal Medical Storekeeper.

Bombay, 20th July 1871.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a large spacious HOUSE, situate RAMPART ROW, No. 22, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Rogers & Co.—Apply to RUTTONJI FURDUNJI, at Menesse & Co., Auctioneers.

TO BE LET, one large and one small ROOM, adjoining, suitable for Offices.
8, Rampart Row. KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.

TO LET, BYCULLA COTTAGES, situated at Byculla, No. 53, New Foras Road. Rents Rs. 55 and 80 per month.—Apply to
BUCHANAN & Co., House Agents.
17, Church Street.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

The commodious HOUSE in Rampart Row, Fort, lately occupied by the National Bank of India.

A large HOUSE in Military Square, Fort, lately in the occupation of the "English Hotel."

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings, in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Baug."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

One BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, near the Railway Station.

For the October Season.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at the Office of the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

NOTICES.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS, 1871	£10,48,000
PREMIUM INCOME, 1870	£ 4,88,000
CASH, CREDIT, in GREAT BRITAIN and INDIA	£ 20,000

Very special advantages are offered by this Company to intending Assurers, embracing ABSOLUTE SECURITY and larger BONUSES than most Offices. ANNUITIES granted on liberal terms. Prospectuses, Rates of Premium, &c., to be obtained from
R. L. SOUTHERN & Co.,
2, Meadow Street. Bombay Agents.

ON SALE, at the STORES of the undersigned,
THIERCELIN'S CHAMPAGNE.

imported direct from the Growers' Vineyards, Epernay, a pure, delicious, and exhilarating Wine, fully equal in quality to the most famous BRANDS.

PRICES FOR CASH.

VERGINAY, extra	Rs. 34 per dozen qts.
Ditto ditto	Rs. 35 per 2 dozen pts.
SILLERY, superior	Rs. 28 per dozen qts.
Ditto ditto	Rs. 29 per 2 dozen pts.

ALSO JUST ARRIVED PER INDUS,

PATENT WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES.

This new and luxurious Invention recommends itself in a preeminent degree to both the EUROPEAN and NATIVE COMMUNITY of INDIA. Health everywhere is more or less dependant upon refreshing sleep, and in the Tropics experience proves that the character of the bed has more than anything else to do with the power to enjoy unbroken rest.

For HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, STEAMER BERTHS, CAMP DUTY, AMBULANCES, VERANDAH LOUNGES, and even RAILWAY CARRIAGES, as well as every other purpose where the object to be attained is the greatest comfort in repose. The WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS is a strong and wonderful fabric of fine wire, so interlocked and woven by a curious and patented process of diagonal DOUBLE WEAVING that, when stretched upon a proper frame, an ELASTIC and PERFECT sleeping arrangement is secured. The hard spring wire used is carefully tinned, and presents a very attractive appearance.

It is, in fact, a complete appliance for all purposes of REST and SLEEP, combining all the advantages of a Perfect Spring Bed and the usual Under Mattress in ONE ARTICLE, while it has none of the objections of either; it can be fitted to any Bedstead.

R. L. SOUTHERN & Co.,
2, Meadow Street, Bombay.

CHLORALUM,

A Safe, Odourless, Non-Poisonous Disinfectant.
The Saline Antiseptic
Harmless as Common Salt.

CHLORALUM is an active preservative of organic substances. It can be used for cleansing and purifying all agents to which decomposing matters may adhere.

CHLORALUM has been found to remove bad smells which are not readily attacked by other deodorisers. A newly painted room or house is rendered habitable by the suspension of cloths dipped in Chloralum or the exposure of basins containing the liquid. Moreover Chloralum removes the strong odour of onions, garlic, and other agents, which sometimes affect the sweetness of cupboards, meat safes, larders, and other places in dwellings.

CHLORALUM, if placed, either fluid or in powder, in an open dish in a room (and from its odourless character it may be used in any drawing-room) will, from the readiness with which it attracts moisture and floating particles in atmospheric currents, ensure a more complete purification than the volatile disinfectants which charge the air in such a way as to create discomfort.

CHLORALUM POWDER

Is a most elegant and powerful preparation, and a substitute for the disagreeable Disinfectants which have hitherto been placed at the disposal of the public and the medical profession. The objects aimed at in the manufacture of Chloralum Powder have been—an uniform high strength and cheapness.

Chloralum Powder has the general properties well known by this time to belong to the Chloralum Solution, and in addition dried up pools and puddles which form in foul, ill-drained stables cowsheds, &c. It is not intended, however, only for the stable and farmyard. Chloralum Powder will be found invaluable in

Hospitals.	Alleys and Roads.
Close and Ill Ventilated Apartments.	Sewers and Gully Holes.
Earth Closets	In the Dairy, and all kinds of Provision Stores.
Dust Bins.	In the Kennel, and in Poultry Houses.
Wine and Beer Cellars.	

Under these, and a vast number of other circumstances, Chloralum Powder may be used, owing to its active, preservative, and deodorising properties. It is not caustic, nor hurtful in any way; and, although it absorbs moisture, it

DOES NOT DETERIORATE BY KEEPING,

but retains its power of neutralising fœtid organic ammonias, and other compounds which constitute the bases of offensive animal and vegetable emanations.

MESSRS. R. L. SOUTHERN & Co.,
No. 2, MEADOW STREET,
Have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in Bombay.

Price Rs. 10 per cwt. for Powder, and Rs. 12 per dozen quarts for the Liquid.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the *same* not being ours.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—J.A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ......37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.
BOMBAY ......Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA ...Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 39, 43, 49. Half pints 13.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 22, 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
BRANDIES—Rs. 24, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

We regret we have been obliged, by the effects of the late Continental War, to advance the price of our Champagnes. The quotations will be as above from this date.

NOTICES.

MONSOON SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

SHIRTMAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF
F. ASQUITH,
(Five years with Badham & Co.)

MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS

Remitting amount with Order ensure immediate attention and despatch.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

HATS AND HELMETS.

SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Drab Shell Hats, Tall, best quality	8 8	10 0
Black Shell Hats, „ „ / "A Special Hat for the Rains"	9 0	10 0
Dress Hats, best quality	12 8	14
Small Felt Hats, shapes— Harrogate, Walmer, Egerton / St. James, Beaufort, Worthing } all stiff	6 8	7
Stafford, Blenheims, Half Stiff Comfortable Hat, adapting itself to any form	6 8	7 8
London, High Round Crown, all stiff, best Naples Felt	7 0	8 0
Tweed Hats, for Travellers	5 0	6 0
Scotch Caps "Strathpeffer"	5 0	6 0
White Helmets, without Indiarubber, best Cork and Felt, fitted with Chin strap	14 8	16 0
White Hunting Helmets, Cork and Felt	16 0	18 0
Drab Hunting Helmets, best Felt	8 8	10 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

SHIRTS FOR THE RAINS.

FITTING WITH PRECISION AND EASE.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
OXFORD CLOTH.—A Fresh Supply of this comfortable and absorbing material in all shades of color, cool and shrinkless, well adapted for Sportsmen and those actively engaged, and for general wear at this Season	each	6 8	7 8
	six for	37 0	42 0
Silk and Wool. The best and thinnest made, well shrunk, neat, plain and Fancy colors	each	9 0	10 0
	six	52 0	58 0
Flannel. Pure Saxony, Plain and Fancy Wove colors. The best quality.	each	8 8	9 8
	six	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk. Wove colors, perfectly fast	each	11 8	13 0
	six	67 0	75 0
French printed Cambrics, fast colors, with Collars attached	six for	28 0	31 8
Long Cloth, Fine Linen Fronts, &c.	six for	28 0	31 8
Long Cloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs	six for	22 8	25 0
Printed Cambric, a good useful Shirt, with Collars attached, neat striped Patterns	six for	22 8	25 0
Dress, French Embroidered Fronts		7 0	8 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

SHIRT MAKERS.

TRAVELLING KIT.

SPECIAL SUPPLY FOR THE RAINS.

	Inches.	Cash.	Credit.
Railway Portmanteaus, to fit under-seat, wide and flat, best Brown Leather, with strong Brass Lever Lock, a serviceable article	24	23 8	26 0
	26	25 0	28 8
Overland Trunks, best Japanned Canvas, strong Brass Locks, Correct Cabin Height	30	25 0	28 0
	33	28 0	32 0
Ladies, with Tray, light and strong folding Division for Millinery, and upper Compartment. The best quality made	33	42 0	48 0
	36	45 0	50 0
Hand Bags, best Black Hide, strong Tumbler Locks lined throughout with Linen		10 0	11 8
Soiled Linen Bags, best White Canvas, strong Tumbler Locks, and Leather Straps		4 12	5 8
		5 12	6 8
Courier Bags, with Shoulder Strap, Morocco Leather, outside Pocket, Patent Spring Lock		6 8	7 8
		9 0	10 0
Scarlet Whitney Blankets, full size, per pair		22 0	25 0
Travelling Pillows		2 0	2 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR HOSIERY.

GENT'S UNDER-VESTS OR BANIANS.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Real Gauze Merino	six	19 0	21 0
Fine Gauze Merino	six	24 0	27 0
Real India Gauze, warranted Silk and Merino	six	30 0	35 0

Small addition in price for Extra Large Sizes.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS.
SHRINKLESS, PURE AND SOFT.

Plain Merino	per doz.	15 8	17 8
Fancy Stripes	per doz.	15 8	16 0
Ribbed, plain color	per doz.	16 0	18 0
Superfine Fancy Stripes	per doz.	18 0	20 0

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS.
DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

Plain Brown Cotton	11 0	12 8
Plain Colors	12 8	14 0
Fancy Stripes	12 8	14 0
Fine Fancy Stripes	16 0	18 0
Superfine do.	18 0	20 0

GENT'S BATHING DRAWERS.
USEFUL FOR TRAVELLERS.

Plain Brown Cotton, Bathing Drawers	2 0	2 4
Fancy Stripes, per pair	2 0	2 4
Ribbed Merino Knickerbockers	4 8	5 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

HOSIERS.

NEW SCARVES AND TIES.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Small made. Sailors' Knots. Spring Fastening.	Ollivier	1 12	2 0
	Jules Favre	2 6	2 12
	Promenade	2 8	3 0
	Argyll	2 12	3 4
Large made. Sailors' Knots. Spring Fastening.	Duke of Edinburgh	2 0	2 4
	Strolier	2 6	2 12
	Conqueror	2 12	3 4
	Pall Mall	2 12	3 4
Small-made Bow	The Park	2 0	2 4
Large-made Bow / The Latest	The Follet	2 8	3 0
Black and Colored Narrow Ties		0 14	1 0

COLLARS.

BEST THREE-FOLD LINEN.

Haymarket	6 0	7 0
Dux	6 0	7 0
Shakspere	6 0	7 0
West End	6 0	7 0
Pall Mall	6 0	7 0
Dux / West End { With Cambric Tie attached for wear with Flannel Shirts	6 8	7 0

BRACES.

Scarlet Berlin / White Do. } with Doe Ends	2 0	2 4
India Rubber	2 0	2 4
Best Do. Leather Ends	2 8	3 0
French (Guyots)	2 0	2 4

WHITE KID GLOVES.

A Fresh Supply.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's—a good Glove	2 0	2 4

JEWELLERY.

Front Studs	Gold on Ivory	3 12	4 4
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